

World Economic Profile

Selected Countries

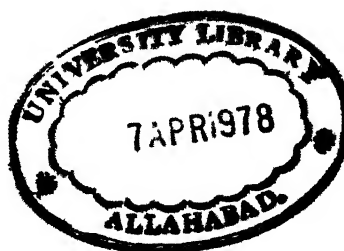
**Birla Institute of Scientific Research
Economic Research Division**

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Selected Countries

**Birla Institute of Scientific Research
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Economic Research Division, 1975

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Preface

This book is intended to serve as a handy reference volume for students and scholars at research and management institutions. It attempts to highlight the salient features of world economy in the form of statistical charts, graphs and tables preceded by analytical notes on each aspect.

The data are presented countrywise in absolute figures as well as in ratios, and cover various aspects of sectors such as Population, National Income, Standard of Living, Prices, Agriculture, Industry, International Trade, Communications, Education, Health, etc. The data are presented annually covering a period of ten years from 1962 through 1972. In order to facilitate comprehension of the data at a glance, a large number of graphs, charts and maps have been included. The data has been compiled from a large number of authentic sources such as the U.N. Yearbook, F.A.O. and I.L.O. Yearbooks, etc.

The notes preceding each section attempt to provide a broad picture of that sector in the economy of nations in general. This is done by briefly describing the observable patterns and trends. In addition, a relatively more detailed description of the Indian economy in that sector is presented.

An important objective of this book has been to highlight the performance of the Indian economy *vis-à-vis* other developing and developed countries. It is for this reason that greater descriptive emphasis has been placed on the Indian economy in the notes attached to each section. Some thirty countries, grouped under developing and developed countries, have been selected for inclusion in this volume, to present an idea of comparative performance.

This useful project owes its origin to the keen personal interest and guidance of Shri D.N. Patodia, a member of the Governing Body of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research and a former Member of Parliament.

A major contribution to this work has been made by Miss Shamita Dhar, Economist, Economic Research Division of the Institute, and by Mr. D.H. Pai Panandikar, Chief of Economic Division, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. Miss Dhar has been responsible for collecting, compiling and presenting the statistical data, and Mr. Panandikar for the descriptive notes attached to each section of this study. Mr. Krishna Kumar of the Delhi School of Economics has provided the drawings of maps and charts included in this study. We are grateful to Mr. R.K. Agarwal, Senior Economist, Economic Research Division of the Institute for his useful suggestions and for extensively editing the manuscript and giving it the present form. Finally, we wish to thank Mr. S.S. Bhandari and Mr. J.P. Sharma for cheerfully typing different parts of this book.

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Introduction

The twentieth century ushered mankind into the scientific age—a period characterised by the rapid pace of scientific and technological developments directed towards the welfare of the largest number of people. Gone is the feudal age when the fruits of progress were a monopoly of the few. Today man is working for man, he is striving towards progress which is universal in its dimensions. Man can now hope to live in comforts never dreamed of before.

The United Nations termed the sixties as the first development decade. This decade marked the end of colonialism and the beginning of a gigantic revolution within independent nations to eradicate economic poverty from the face of the earth. India has had an important role in this revolution.

The economy of India has undergone vast changes over the past decade. It would be interesting to see how the economic results in India compare with those in several other countries. Such comparison can be made in respect of variables such as national income, agriculture, industry, power, transport, education, trade, etc. The choice of countries included for comparison has been largely governed by the following five considerations:

- (1) That there is a fair representation of developed and developing countries;
- (2) the countries are large in terms of area, population or national income;
- (3) the resource base is wide;
- (4) the geographical distribution of the countries is such that the different continents are fairly represented;
- (5) the available data are comparable.

On the basis of the above considerations the following countries have been selected:

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Thailand.

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Australia, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the U.K., the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

One harsh fact which comes out quite clearly is that economic development in India was far slower than that in most developed and developing countries. The annual increase in per capita income in India in the 10 years 1961-71, was only 1.3 per cent annually compared to 9.6 per cent in Japan, 4.6 per cent in France, 3.7 per cent in Germany, among the developed countries, and 4.8 per cent in Thailand, 2.7 per cent in Brazil and 2.1 per cent in Nigeria, among the developing countries. Thus by international standards, the performance of the Indian economy was poor.

One is naturally led to question why the Indian economy has not progressed as well or as fast in the last decade as most other countries. The explanation partly lies in certain external factors which inhibited growth and it could partly be traced to the strategy of development which put a little too much emphasis on the heavy investment sector and consequently reduced output per unit of investment. More particularly, the mass consumption goods like foodgrains, textiles, sugar, edible oils, etc., all of which are agro-based did not keep pace with national income. Agriculture did not receive the kind of attention it deserved. Furthermore, India's industrial policy relying heavily on controls and licenses did not leave sufficient scope for individual initiative and enterprise. It is in terms of these factors that a review of our programmes of economic development has to be made so that in future it may be possible to secure larger and better results.

In the chapters that follow we examine the sectorwise performance of India and of the other developing and developed countries included in this study.

Population

The total world population at the end of 1973 was 4.0 billion. More than 56 per cent of this population was in Asia. Four major countries including China, India, the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.A. accounted for 47 per cent of the world population.

World population is increasing at an average compound rate of 2.1 per cent per year. The rate of growth of population varies a good deal from country to country. In the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) the rate of growth of population is significantly higher than in developed countries. This is one factor which has seriously restrained improvement in the standard of living in the LDCs. In Algeria, Ghana, Mexico, Iran, Egypt, Nigeria, Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, etc., the annual rate of growth of population was over 2.5 per cent. In India, population rose by 2.2 per cent annually between the census years, 1961 and 1971. France, Germany, Italy, the U.K. and Yugoslavia registered growth rates less than 1 per cent per year.

It is equally significant that the differences between birth rates are much larger than between death rates in various countries. For example, the birth rate was about forty-five per thousand in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, etc., and in countries like France, Italy, the U.K., Germany, etc., it was around fifteen per thousand. On the other hand, the death rate in the first group of countries was around seventeen per thousand compared to about eleven per thousand in the second group. The improvements in medicine and public health has contributed towards the drop in death rates. Though most countries have initiated family planning programmes, the impact appears to be still insignificant. The result has been an unprecedented population explosion.

In India, the birth rate fell from about 49.2 per thousand in 1911-21 to 38 in 1961-71. The death rate has declined precipitately from 47 to 16 per thousand. The population growth rate has therefore, jumped up from less than 0.2 per cent annually in the early years of the present century to 2.2 per cent now. This also means a change in the age structure of the population. For example, the proportion of dependent population, below the age of 15 and above the age of 60 rose from 43.4 in 1950 to 48 per cent in 1970.

The density of population measured by the average number of persons per square kilometre reveals high concentration in some of the European countries. The high density

countries—population exceeding 100 per square kilometre—include Germany, Italy, the U.K. and Japan. China which is the most populous country in the world has density of only 83, less than a half of that in India. Some of the very thinly populated countries include Algeria, Canada, Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Australia where density is less than 10 per square kilometre.

A characteristic feature is the pattern of distribution of population between rural and urban areas in different countries. This is to some extent, an indication of the state economic development. In countries which are predominantly agricultural, the population is largely located in the rural areas. The process of industrialisation creates new towns and cities and draws population out of the rural areas. In most of the LDCs where agriculture is the predominant occupation, the percentage of population in rural areas is overwhelmingly high. In countries such as Nigeria, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, etc., the rural population is more than 70 per cent of the total. On the other hand, in industrialised countries like Canada, the U.S.A., Germany and the U.K., the rural component of the population is less than 30 per cent. However, there are quite a few countries which are not industrialised but where the population lives predominantly in towns and cities for historical and geographical reasons, as for example in Ethiopia, Argentina, Chile, Australia, etc. In Japan, in spite of a fairly rapid pace of industrialisation, nearly 46 per cent of the population lives in the villages.

There are large differences in the proportion of economically active population between countries. In Poland, Japan, West Germany, the U.K. etc., the proportion of economically active population exceeded 45 per cent. In countries such as Canada and Yugoslavia this proportion was less than 37 per cent. In India about 40 per cent of the population was economically active. In most of the European countries the percentage of active population engaged in agriculture was very small. It did not exceed 5 per cent in the U.K., the U.S.A., West Germany, Australia or in Canada; in India it was 27 per cent.

Present indications are that the world is soon going to be over populated. In the 30 years, 1970-2000, the total population will have stepped up from 3.6 to 7.5 billion. In Asia alone, the increase in population will be about 2.5 billion. Growth of population creates a tremendous strain on world resources. There has to be commensurate development of agriculture and industry, larger energy supplies have to be tapped, transport and communications system multiplied, more houses constructed, social services like hospitals, schools, etc., built, and so on. Resources which can be used to improve the economic conditions of the people are required to be deployed merely to maintain current standards of living. The degree of congestion in the cities will become intolerably large and create environmental problems. Furthermore, since the growth of population is relatively faster in the LDCs, the economic disparities between the developed and the developing countries will become sharper, leading to social tensions and international imbalances.

The world community is becoming increasingly conscious of the need to control population growth. The World Population Conference held in Bucharest in August 1974 underlined this aspect quite clearly. It was argued that effective family planning programmes should be adopted to bring down the birth rate to thirty per thousand by the end of the present decade. It is doubtful whether this target will be achieved, because population control is not merely a matter of providing the requisite clinical facilities to the people but of changing social attitudes and values.

TABLE 2.1 : AREA AND POPULATION

	Area (1) (in km ²)	Date (2)	Population (Census) (in millions)	Mid-year Estimates 1973 (in millions)
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES				
Algeria	2,381,741	4.4.1966 (3)	11.82	15.77
Argentina	2,776,889	30.9.1970	23.36*	23.92 (2)
Bangladesh	142,776	1.2.1961	50.85 (10)	NA
Brazil	8,511,965	1.9.1970	93.20 (6) (9)	101.71
Burma	678,033	31.3.1973	28.89 (11)*	29.56
Chile	756,945	22.4.1970	8.83	10.23
China	9,596,961	30.6.1953	582.60 (12)	787.18
Egypt	1,001,449 (4)	30.5.1966	30.08	34.82 (2)
Ethiopia	1,221,900	NA	NA	25.93 (2)
Ghana	238,537	1.3.1970	8.55*	9.09 (2)
Indonesia	1,491,564	24.9.1971	118.31 (13)*	121.63 (2)
Iran	1,648,000	1-20.11.1966	25.79	31.30
Malaysia	329,749	24-25.8.1970	10.43 (16)	10.92 (2)
Mexico	1,972,547	28.1.1970	48.23 (6) (10)	54.30
Nigeria (5)	923,768	5-8.11.1963	55.67	59.61
Pakistan	803,943	1.2.1961	42.98 (10) (17)	56.06 (2)
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	1962-63	NA	8.20 (2)
Thailand	514,000	1.4.1970	34.15*	36.29 (2)
India	3,280,483	1.4.1971	547.95	563.49 (2)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES				
Australia	7,686,848	30.6.1971	12.73 (22)*	13.93
Canada	9,976,139	1.6.1971	21.57 (6)*	22.13
France	547,026	1.3.1968	49.78 (18) (19)*	52.16
Germany, Fed. Rep	247,973	26.5.1970	59.30 (6)*	61.97
Italy	301,225	24.10.1971	54.02 (6)*	54.89
Japan	372,154	1.10.1970	103.72 (14) (15)	108.35
Spain	504,782	31.12.1970	33.96 (20)*	34.86
United Kingdom	244,044	25.4.1971	55.35 (21)*	55.80
United States	9,363,123	1.4.1970	203.24 (7) (8)	210.40
U. S. S. R.	22,402,200	15.1.1970	241.72 (2)	247.45 (2)*
Yugoslavia	255,804	31.3.1971	0.50 (6)*	20.94

Note: NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

1. Area estimates include inland waters.
2. Latest census. Mid-year estimates are for 1972.
3. In the Department of Oasis and Saoura, enumeration took place between 22 December and 20 January 1966.
4. Inhabited and cultivated territory accounts for 35580 km².
5. There is a possibility that the 1963 census overstated the population.
6. Population is *de jure*.
7. Population is *de jure* but excludes civilian citizens absent from country for extended period of time.
8. Excludes armed forces overseas.
9. Population excludes Indian jungle inhabitants.
10. Census results exclude adjustment for underenumeration.
11. Including 1600 residents who were absent at the time of the Census.

6 World Economic Profile

12. Population registered. Figure includes an estimate of 8397,477 for persons living in outlying areas where local registration offices were not established. No adjustment has been made for 0.1 per cent estimated net under-enumeration.
13. Excluding West Irian.
14. Including Okinawa prefecture.
15. Comprising Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, the Amami Islands and the Tokara Archipelago. Population excludes diplomatic personnel outside the country and foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.
16. Excludes transients afloat.
17. Data probably exclude considerable number of nomads.
18. Excluding Overseas Departments, namely French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion.
19. Population is *de jure* but excludes diplomatic personnel outside the country and includes foreign diplomatic personnel not living in embassies or consulates. Also excluding military personnel stationed outside the country who do not have a personal residence in France numbering about 16,000.
20. Continental Spain, which includes the Balearic and Canary Islands, also including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla and Penon de Velez de la Gomera.
21. Excluding Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
22. Excludes armed forces stationed outside the country.

Sources: U.N. Statistical Yearbook 1971, 1972 and 1973.

International Financial Statistics, I.M.F., May 1974.

TABLE 2.2 : DENSITY, URBAN POPULATION, AND AGE STRUCTURE

Country	Density (1)	Urban as a per cent of total Population (2)	Date	Age Structure (percentages) Less than 15 Over 15 but less than 60 60 and above		
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES						
Algeria	6	42.64	4.4.1966	47.16	46.07	6.77
Argentina	9	80.40	1.7.1972	29.43	59.13	11.44
Brazil	12	56.51	1.11.1970	41.70	53.00	5.30
Burma	NA	18.49	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chile	12	72.90	22.4.1970	39.04	52.48	8.48
China	83	25.48	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	35	43.15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethiopia (3)	21	8.72	1.1.1968	45.47	42.65(13)	11.88(14)
Ghana	38	31.24	1.3.1970	46.92	47.73	5.35
Indonesia	82	17.15	11.1964	43.92	51.45	4.63
			2.1965	•		
Iran	19	40.82	11.1971	47.15	47.98	4.87
Malaysia : West	70	45.30	1.7.1970	42.75	50.96	6.29
Sarawak	8	19.18	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sabah	9	16.77	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mexico	27	56.51	28.1.1970	46.21	48.17	5.62
Nigeria (4)	63	22.76	5-8.11.1963	42.97	53.55	3.48
Pakistan and Bangladesh	70	14.02	1968	45.92	48.35	5.73
Saudi Arabia	4	23.63	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	71	14.80	NA	NA	NA	NA
India	182 (5)*	19.47 (6)*	1.4.1971 (15)	42.02	51.99	5.99

TABLE 2.2 (Continued)

Country	Density (1)	Urban as a per cent of total Population (2)	Date	Age Structure (percentages)	
				Less than 15	Over 15 but 60 and above
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES					
Australia	2	84.34	30.6.1971	28.77	58.95
Canada	2	76.24	1.6.1971	29.58	58.73
France	95	69.91	1 3 1968	23.75	57.45
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	248 (10)	81.14 (9) (10)	1.7.1971	23.02	57.57
Italy (11)	180	53.00	1.7.1971	24.37	59.90
Japan	287	53.25 (7) (8)	1.10 1970	23.93	65.40
Spain	68 (12)	49.20 (12)	31.12.1970	27.85	58.07
United Kingdom	226	80.74	30 6.1971 (16)	24.13	57.08
United States	22	74.13	15.5.1970	28.49	57.39
U.S.S.R.	11	57.11	15.1.1970	30.90	57.18
Yugoslavia	81	36.81	31.3.1971	26.80	60.59

Note : NA—Data Not available.

*—Provisional.

- (1) Population per square kilometre of area in 1972.
- (2) The figures are for 1970.
- (3) Urban population defined as Addis Ababa, Asmara, towns and market centres.
- (4) Urban population defined as localities of 5000 or more inhabitants.
- (5) Refers to 1971 excluding the figures for Jammu and Kashmir, and N.E.F.A. for which full data are not available.
Source : Census of India, 1971.
- (6) Source : Census of India, 1971.
- (7) Urban population defined as that of Densely Inhabited Districts (DID).
- (8) Including data for Ryukyu Islands.
- (9) As defined in 1960 census, i.e., communes of 2000 or more inhabitants.
- (10) Excluding West Berlin.
- (11) Urban population reported but not explicitly defined. Estimates based on population in communes of 20,000 or more inhabitants.
- (12) Including Alhucemas, Ceuta, Chafarinas, Melilla and Penon de Velez de la Gomera.
- (13) Refers to the age group 15 to 44.
- (14) Refers to the age group 45 and above.
- (15) Source : Pocket Book of Population Statistics—Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, 1972.
- (16) Data refer to England, Wales and Scotland.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1972 and 1973 ; U.N. Demographic Yearbook, 1972.

TABLE 2.3 : BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AVERAGE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AND ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

	Year (1)	Crude birth rate (2)	Crude death rate (2)	Average expec- tation of life	Male	Female	Annual rate of increase 1963-72 (%)
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES							
Algeria	1965-70	49.1	16.9	50.7	—	—	(3.5)
Argentina	1965-70	—	—	—	64.06	70.22	(1.5)
	1968	21.7	9.5	—	—	—	(2.9)
Brazil	1965-70	37.8	9.5	60.7	—	—	(2.1)
Burma	1965-70	40.3	17.4	47.5	—	—	—
Chile	1969-70	—	—	—	60.48	66.01	(1.6)
	1970	29.6	9.4	—	—	—	(1.8)
China	1965-70	33.1	15.3	50.0	—	—	—
Egypt	1960	—	—	—	51.6	53.8	(2.5)
	1971	33.9	12.5	—	—	—	(1.9)
Ethiopia	1965-70	45.6	25.0	38.5	—	—	(2.9)
Ghana	1965-70	46.6	17.8	46.0	—	—	—
Indonesia	1960	—	—	—	47.5	47.5	(2.2)
	1965-70	48.3	19.4	—	—	—	(3.0)
Iran	1965-70	45.4	16.6	50.0	—	—	(3.7)
Malaysia : Sabah	1965-70	48.0	12.5	55.1	—	—	(2.8)
Sarawak	1965-70	48.0	12.5	55.1	—	—	—
West	1969	—	—	—	63.78	66.73	(2.4)
	1971	34.5	7.2	—	—	—	(3.5)
Mexico	1965-70	—	—	—	61.03	63.73	(2.5)
	1970	43.4	9.9	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	1965-66	—	—	—	37.2	36.7	(2.5)
	1965-70	49.6	24.9	—	—	—	(2.4)
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1962	—	—	—	53.72	48.80	(2.8)
	1965-70	50.9	18.4	—	—	—	(3.5)
Saudi Arabia	1965-70	50.0	22.7	42.3	—	—	(2.5)
Thailand	1960	—	—	—	53.6	58.7	(2.4)
	1965-70	42.8	10.4	—	—	—	(3.5)
India	1965-70	42.8	16.7	—	48.1(3)	45.0(3)	(2.2)

TABLE 2.3 : (Continued)

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	Year (1)	Crude birth rate (2)	Crude death rate (2)	Average expec- tation of life	Male	Female	Annual rate of increase 1965-72 (%)
Australia	1960-62	—	—	—	67.92	74.18	1.9
	1972	20.5	8.5	—	—	—	—
Canada	1965-67	—	—	—	68.75	75.18	1.6
	1972	15.9	7.4	—	—	—	—
France	1970	—	—	—	68.6	76.1	0.9
	1972	16.9	10.8	—	—	—	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1968-70	—	—	—	67.24	73.44	—
	1972	11.4	11.8	—	—	—	—
Italy	1964-67	—	—	—	67.87	73.36	0.8
	1972	16.3	9.6	—	—	—	0.7
Japan	1968	—	—	—	69.05	74.30	1.1
	1971	19.2	6.6	—	—	—	—
Spain	1960	—	—	—	67.32	71.90	(1.1)
	1972	19.4	8.2	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1968-70	—	—	—	67.81	73.81	0.4
	1972	14.9	12.1	—	—	—	—
United States	1971	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
	1972	15.6	9.4	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	1968-69	—	—	—	65.0	74.0	—
	1972	18.0	8.5	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	1968-70	—	—	—	64.79	69.20	1.1
	1972	18.2	9.1	—	—	—	1.0

Note : NA = Data not available.

Brackets indicate estimated figures.

(1) Latest available year.

(2) Crude birth and death rates are computed per 1000 population.

(3) Source: Pocket Book of Population Statistics—Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, 1972.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1972 and 1973.

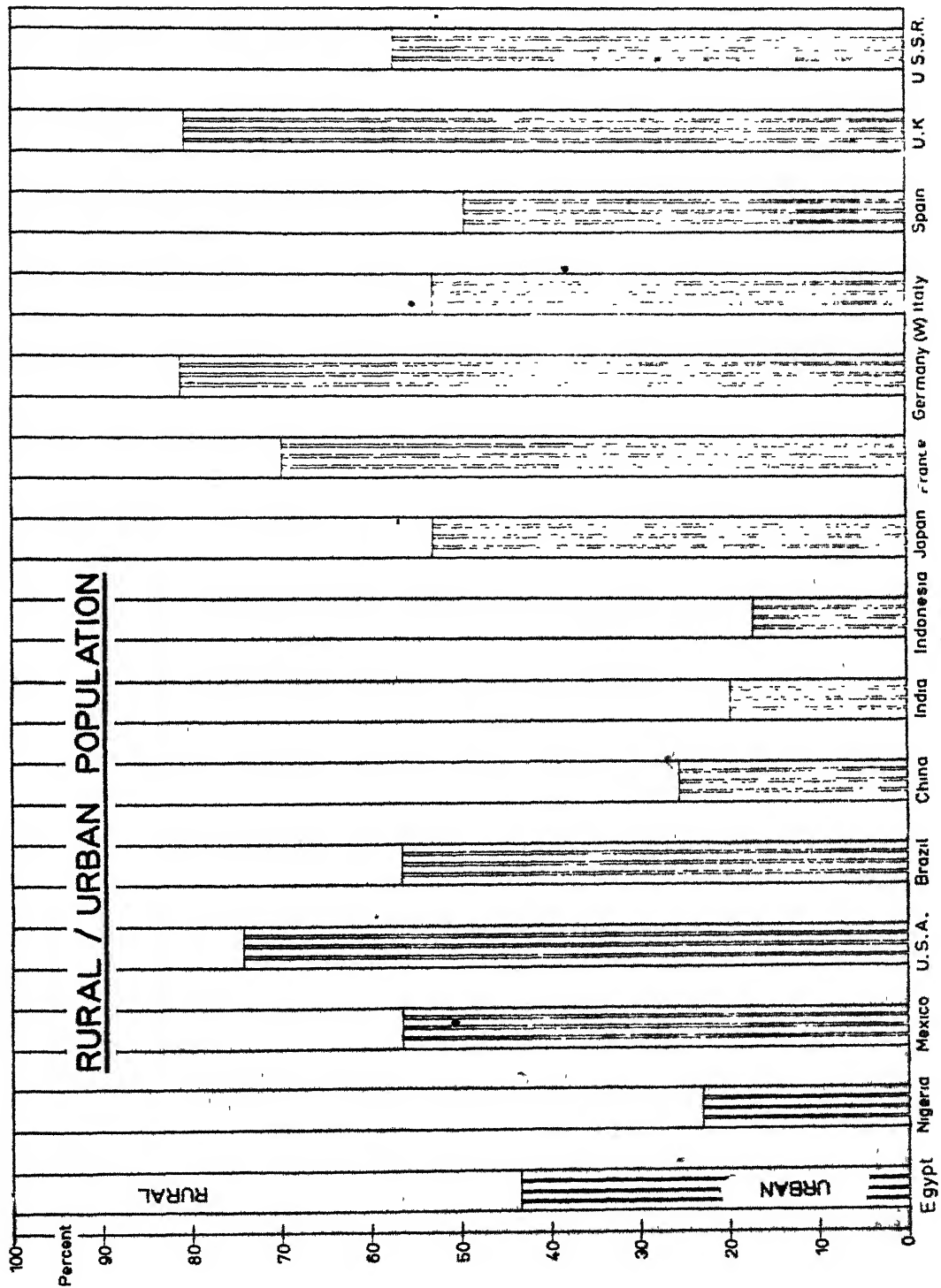


Figure 2.1.

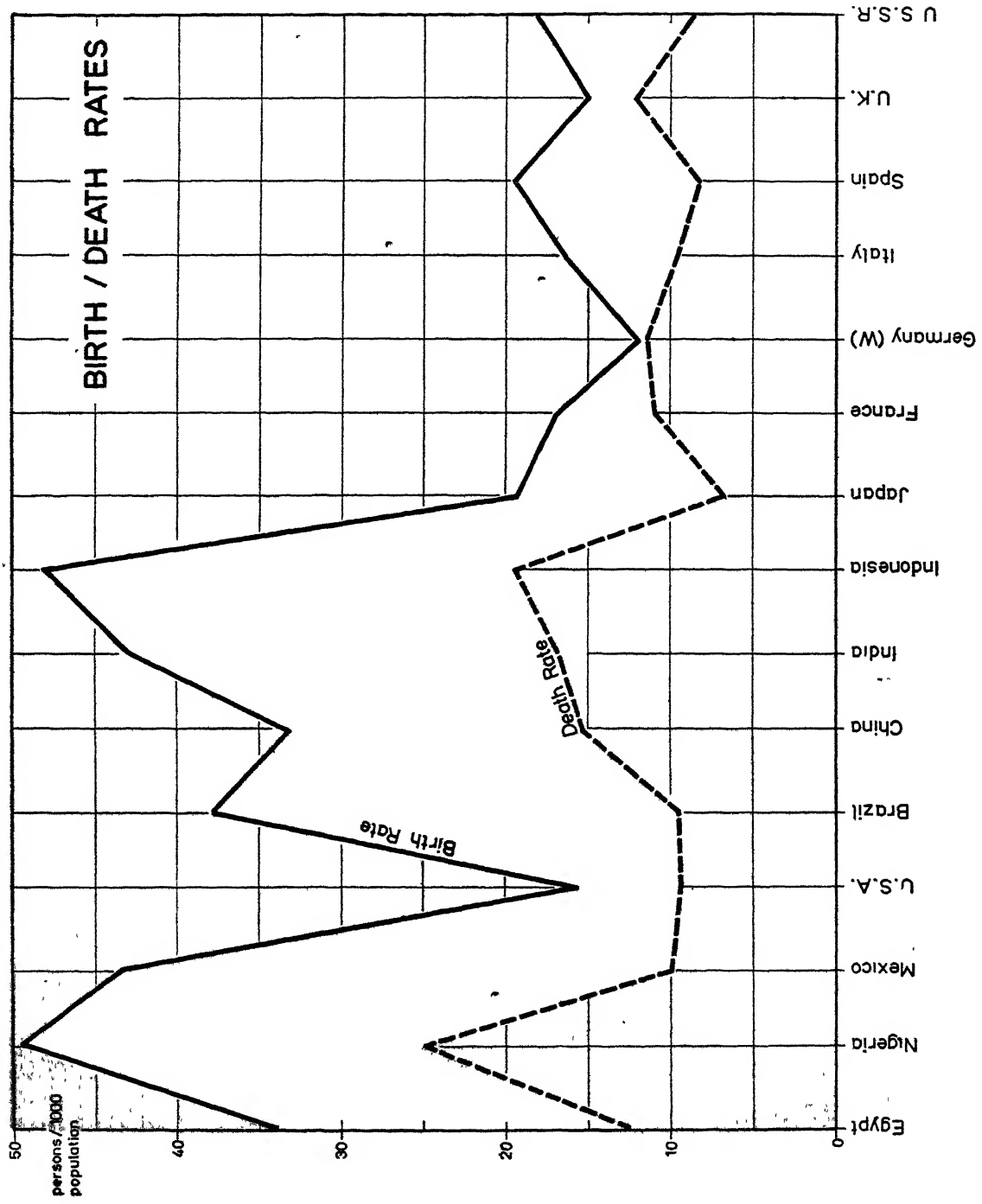


Figure 2.2



Map 1

Employment

Maintenance of full employment is desirable, and has also proved to be a feasible objective. In the post-war period, almost all developed countries have been able to keep employment at its full or near full level. While this has reduced human misery, accelerated progress and improved standards of living, it has been responsible for aggravating inflation. It is true, however, that the goal of full employment is far from being reached in most developing countries. Employment generation in the LDCs is not a question of stimulating effective demand, it is more a matter of building up the complementary capital assets which create employment opportunities. It is also obvious that capital formation is a long drawn process which inevitably spreads over a number of decades. Employment generation in the LDCs which have deliberately sponsored capital accumulation only recently, has not been commensurate with the needs of employment.

In developing countries which are primarily agricultural, the bulk of labour is naturally employed, or rather over employed, in agricultural operations. The development of industry cannot be fast enough to absorb the whole of the additional labour force which agriculture is in a position to set free. Therefore, with the growth of labour force, the pressure on the limited arable land increases and labour is compelled to engage itself in less productive or even unproductive jobs. In most developed countries agriculture is a very small constituent of the economy and provides employment to a small section of the population. Less than 5 per cent of the active population was engaged in agriculture in countries like Australia, Canada, West Germany, the U.K. and the U.S.A. On the other hand, in developing countries like India, with a high component of agriculture, the proportion was more than 25 per cent. The low percentage of employment in agriculture in developed countries is not merely the result of the relatively small size of the agricultural sector but also of the very high degree of mechanisation. About 3.4 million persons are engaged in agriculture in the U.S. compared to 167 million in India. This vast difference in employment reflects its counterpart, the low productivity of labour, mainly due to the low ratio of capital and land per man employed.

Productivity per man employed is substantially higher in industry than in agriculture. Technology in industry is more dynamic and adapts more quickly to world changes. This is

one reason why industry is in a position to pay higher wages and create surpluses for itself for further investment and growth. Most developing countries have initiated programmes and provided incentives for rapid development of industries. However, technological progress has generally been labour saving and capital using. This is why in spite of the vast increase in industrial production, the growth of the industrial labour force has not been commensurate.

Organised industry in India came into being more than a hundred years back. On the eve of Independence, India had a fairly large industrial sector, though in relation to national income it was not very prominent. Judged by the size of the industrial labour force, India ranks eighth in the countries of the world preceded by the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., West Germany, the U.K., France, Japan and Canada.

In most developed countries the growth of the labour force in industry has not been much higher than the growth of population. In the ten years, 1962-72, the increase in industrial employment was less than 15 per cent in countries like the U.S.A., France, the U.K., West Germany, Italy, and approximately 30 per cent in Spain, Nigeria, Ghana and India. The bulk of the increase in industrial employment in India has been in the public rather than in the private sector enterprises.

In many countries the increase in industrial employment took place in the first half of the 1960s rather than in the second half. This is true of Egypt, Canada, the U.S.A., India, Spain and the U.K. In Japan, Ghana, Nigeria, the U.S.S.R., etc., the development programme were more or less evenly spread throughout the decade. On the contrary, in Italy the increase in industrial employment took place mainly in the second half of the decade.

The growth of industry and tertiary services in most developed countries has been commensurate with the population increase and, with sophisticated tools of economic policy, the problem of unemployment has been largely eliminated. In most of the developed countries, unemployment is only a small fraction of the total population. For example, in 1971, unemployment was only 5.9 per cent of the population in the U.S.A., 3.4 per cent in the U.K., 0.8 per cent in West Germany, 0.7 per cent in France, and 1.2 per cent in Japan. In the developing countries it is difficult to measure unemployment. It is not as if workers are fully employed or fully unemployed. In agriculture, for example, they find employment for a part of the year. Measurement of unemployment, therefore, becomes a statistically impossible task. The only realistic data about the number of unemployed is provided by the employment Exchanges. In March 1974 the registered unemployed in India were 8.8 million, probably the highest in the world. But, in addition to this there are a much larger number of persons who have not registered themselves or who are only partly employed and are not able to earn adequate wages.

Employment opportunities in developing countries cannot be expected to be generated only through industrial development. Besides, the provision of employment in industry would intensify the demand for agricultural goods, the production of which cannot keep pace with industrial development. Therefore, employment programmes will have to be devised in a manner so that they increase agricultural productivity and thus help create wage goods. Employment generation will in that case be non-inflationary and less capital intensive.

TABLE 3.1 : EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

	(Thousands)										
Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Egypt (A) (1) (6)	3600.0	36323.0	3673.0	3751.0	3877.2	3864.6	3892.4	3964.9	4120.4	4471.5	NA
India (9)	134004.5	137048.2	140154.4	143331.6	146213.9	149549.4	152912.0	156387.2	159875.6	163489.1	167484.7
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (A) (3) (10)	NA	NA	442.7	437.2	427.0	428.3	422.5	416.4	419.4	410.2	404.3 (19)
Canada (3) (7)	757.0	754.0	738.0	694.0	646.0	663.0	650.0	636.0	603.0	605.0	574.0
France (1)	3879.0	3738.0	3606.0	3480.0	3355.0	3237.0	3122.0	3012.0	2899.0	2789.0	2678.0*
Germany, Fed.											
Rep. of (1) (12)	3383.0	3230.0	3084.0	2966.0	2877.0	2742.0	2630.0	2533.0	2406.0	2234.0	1953.0*
Italy (3) (7)	5810.0	5295.0	4967.0	4956.0	4660.0	4556.0	4247.0	4023.0	3683.0	3652.0	3298.0
Japan (4) (10)	13690.0	12960.0	12510.0	12120.0	11730.0	10360.0(15)	9880.0	9460.0	8860.0	8140.0	7540.0 (11)
Spain (3) (13) (14)	NA	NA	4101.0	4133.0	4119.0	3962.0	3915.0	3797.0	3662.0	3553.0	3469.0
United Kingdom (5)(16)(17)	564.0	566.0	540.0(18)	497.0	475.0(19)	443.0	423.0	399.0(19)	380.0	432.0(20)	427.0(20)
United States (A)(3)(8)	4944.0	4687.0	4523.0	4361.0	3979.0	3844.0	3817.0	3606.0	3462.0	3387.0	3472.0
U.S.S.R. (2)(21)	27767.0	27317.0	27547.0	27759.0	27527.0	27252.0	27046.0	26524.0	26162.0	25995.0	25890.0
Yugoslavia (2)(22)(23)	398.0	397.0	404.0	400.0	371.0	344.0	319.0	314.0	308.0	309.0	312.0

Note : Agriculture includes agriculture, forestry and fishing; * = Provisional. NA = Data not available. (A) = Agriculture only.

(1) Civilian labour force employed (official estimates).

(2) Number of employees (Statistics of establishment).

(3) Civilian labour force employed (labour force sample surveys)

(4) Labour force employed (labour force sample surveys).

(5) Civilian labour force employed (labour force sample surveys).

(6) Fiscal years ending in June of year indicated.

(7) Persons aged 14 years and over.

(8) Persons aged 16 years and over.

(9) Computed on the basis of 1961 and 1971 Census data. Employment in agriculture consists of cultivators and agricultural labourers.

(10) Persons aged 15 years and above.

(11) Excluding Okinawa Prefecture.

(12) Including data relating to West Berlin.

(13) Excluding Ceuta and Melilla.

- (14) Second and fourth quarters of each year. 1972-Official estimates. Fourth quarter.
- (15) Sampling design revised.
- (16) June of each year.
- (17) National Insurance Statistics.
- (18) Beginning 1964 revised series.
- (19) Revised industrial classification.
- (20) Statistics of establishment.
- (21) Including Belorussia SSR and Ukrainian SSR.
Including members of collective farms (Kolkhozes), and also including members of collective farms engaged in working on personal agricultural plots, excluding for the year 1972. Figure for 1972 includes members of collective farms engaged in non-agricultural sectors.
- (22) Socialised sector.
- (23) March and September of each year.

Source : ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 3.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING, MINING AND QUARRYING, CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Country	Code (1)	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
		(Indices : 1963 = 100)									
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Chile (8)											
Manufacturing	III	97.7	103.3	105.5	103.9	103.9	103.3	99.5	99.4	93.8	104.4
Mining and Quarrying (25)	III	110.4	102.8	118.5	107.3	91.6	91.9	98.3	97.4	97.4	99.4
Egypt											
Manufacturing (2)	*(3)	93.5	108.8	113.7	116.6	116.6	19.5*	104.8 (7)	110.2(7)	92.8(7)	NA
Construction (2)	*(3)	83.3	105.9	109.3	103.9	97.4	82.3	96.7	100.6(7)	102.0(7)	NA
Transport, Storage and Communication (2)	*(3)	96.0	103.7	113.9	123.5	130.2	132.6	116.0(7)	124.9(7)	110.2(7)	NA
Ghana (4)											
Manufacturing	III	93.8	107.4	100.4	110.7	127.2	138.6	163.4	163.1	NA	NA
Mining and Quarrying (5)	III	96.2	91.3	89.5	85.6	88.1	87.9	86.9	86.4	NA	NA
Construction	III	104.5	110.2	124.5	79.4	81.5	93.6	98.1	85.4	NA	NA
Transport etc.	IX	99.6	83.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	111.1	90.3	99.4	NA	NA
Malaysia West (13)											
Manufacturing	III	92.6	101.8	103.0	118.3	126.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mining and Quarrying (25)	III	107.0	100.8	121.9	133.9	131.2	130.5	120.5	121.7	113.4	110.2
Transport etc.	III	100.5	103.9	106.1	107.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	114.2	115.0
Nigeria											
Manufacturing (6)	III	116.0	135.1	137.1	135.0*	166.9*	176.7*	208.5*	264.5*	NA	NA
Mining and Quarrying (11)	III	81.3	88.3	99.8	101.6	96.2	92.7	90.9	95.8	NA	NA
Pakistan and Bangladesh											
Manufacturing (14)	III	92.6	101.9	NA	112.1	119.3	122.5	124.5*	NA	NA	NA
India (9) (10)											
Manufacturing	*	91.8	105.8	112.3	119.8	117.6	117.5	120.0	123.8	126.3	128.7
Mining and Quarrying	*	91.9	96.6	95.7	98.5	96.5	88.8	87.3	89.3	87.0	88.9
Construction	*	97.5	105.1	110.4	120.6	117.9	107.6	111.4	112.4	121.1	128.5
Transport etc.	*	94.6	101.0	106.3	109.2	110.3	110.4	112.0	112.9	114.3	115.3

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Australia

Manufacturing	III	96.7	104.8	108.5	I	109.4(23)	111.3	113.6	116.5	119.2	120.4	118.4
Mining and Quarrying (28)	III	100.6	101.3	104.0	I	110.1(23)	113.6	120.0	130.0	143.6	153.6	154.2
Construction (28)	III	97.8	103.0	106.4	I	110.5(23)	108.0	111.6	114.6	117.3	121.1	122.7
Transport etc. (28)	III	98.9	102.9	106.0	I	108.7(23)	110.5	113.3	115.5	119.6	122.3	122.3

Canada

Manufacturing	III	97.8	104.7	110.5		116.4	116.0	115.1	118.1	115.7	114.6	116.6
Mining and Quarrying	III	101.5	100.9	107.4		109.3	111.4	112.2	110.2	118.2	117.4	106.8
Construction	III	100.9	104.9	117.3		127.8	121.5	118.3	118.0	112.9	114.3	108.3
Transport etc.	III	99.3	101.4	104.7		107.4	110.8	109.4	111.8	112.5	114.4	115.9

France

Manufacturing	III	98.2	100.9	99.4		99.5	98.3	96.1	97.9	99.6	100.1	100.5
Mining and Quarrying	.(16)	102.0	96.4	93.8		90.2	85.0	78.3	71.2	65.0	60.6	56.1
Construction	.(16)	93.1	107.6	113.5		116.3	117.4	118.2	121.7	123.5	122.2	121.4*
Transport etc.	.(16)	96.8	104.8	104.9		106.0	107.1	108.4	116.3	112.3	113.7	115.0*

Germany, Fed. Rep. of (15)

Manufacturing	.(16)	100.0	100.0	102.3		102.3	97.3	98.4	102.9	106.7	105.9	103.9
Mining and Quarrying	•	101.6	102.8	96.1		85.6	74.9	73.9	73.6	66.3	68.1	67.0
Construction	.(29)	96.6	102.1	103.8		102.5	94.4	97.3	99.3	100.2	101.2	94.4
Transport etc.	.(16)	98.2	102.6	100.3		98.7	97.8	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.8	98.3

Italy

Manufacturing	I	96.9	97.1	95.2		95.2	98.5	100.5	103.9	107.4	109.6	107.4
Mining and Quarrying	I	92.6	103.5	95.4		95.7	94.0	100.0	103.9	100.0	99.6	107.1
Construction	I	96.9	103.7	96.3		91.3	93.0	91.6	94.6	94.7	95.0	90.4
Transport etc.	I	96.3	112.1	109.8		110.6	109.8	108.1	110.2	111.2	111.8	113.7

Japan

Manufacturing	I	96.0	102.7	104.8		106.9	I 111.1(12)	114.6	117.4	120.3	121.3	121.1
Mining and Quarrying	I	121.1	92.1	89.5		81.6	I 73.7(12)	73.7	61.9	53.1	53.1	44.2
Construction	I	100.9	106.5	114.5		122.4	I 127.1(12)	127.5	124.9	131.9	139.6	147.4
Transport etc. (30)	I	96.6	106.0	110.1		116.5	I 119.9(12)	123.7	126.4	131.9	135.0	131.5

Spain

Manufacturing	II	94.5	105.1	113.6		120.1	117.9	116.5	120.2	125.3	127.2	NA
Mining and Quarrying	II	104.6	93.5	91.3		85.9	85.5	80.3	77.3	69.8	68.4	NA
Construction	II	91.5	111.0	121.8		130.8	142.5	145.2	146.3	136.8	138.3	NA
Transport etc. (31)	II	95.1	107.1	140.9		147.6	159.5	171.5	172.8	202.1	205.4	NA

United Kingdom (17)

Manufacturing	II	101.6	I 101.5(19)	102.8	I	103.1(18)	99.9	98.9	I 100.3(18)	100.2	I 96.8(24)	93.5
Mining and Quarrying (26)	II	104.4	I 956(19)	90.4	I	82.9(18)	78.9	69.1	61.9	58.1	56.3(24)	53.6
Construction	II	98.1	I 104.7(19)	105.4	I	106.9(18)	101.2	98.8	I 94.8(18)	86.8	82.0(24)	84.5
Transport etc.	II	101.8	I 98.9(19)	98.4	I	96.8(18)	96.4	95.3	I 93.0(18)	93.8	93.6(24)	92.1

TABLE : 3.2 (Continued.)

Country	Code (1)	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Contd.)											
United States											
Manufacturing	III	99.2	101.6	106.3	113.1	114.4	116.4	118.7	114.0	109.5	111.4
Mining and Quarrying	III	102.4	99.8	99.5	98.7	96.5	95.4	97.5	98.0	94.6	95.6
Construction	III	97.9	102.9	100.5	110.5	108.3	110.9	115.9	112.9	110.0	118.8
Transport etc.	III	100.1	101.2	103.4	106.4	109.2	110.4	113.5	115.4	114.8	115.2
U.S.S.R. (20)											
Manufacturing (21)	III	96.7	104.1	108.8	113.5	117.7	122.1	125.7	127.8	129.9	132.1
Mining and Quarrying (27)	III	99.4	101.2	105.2	106.8	107.6	107.2	105.1	103.8	102.8	100.8
Construction	III	97.6	103.0	109.2	112.9	117.9	121.9	128.2	135.4	142.1	149.2
Transport etc. (32)	III	97.3	103.4	107.0	109.3	111.3	113.9	117.4	120.7	124.4	128.1
Yugoslavia (22)											
Manufacturing	III	95.3	107.9	112.7	111.1	110.7	110.4	114.4	119.0	125.3	132.0
Mining and Quarrying	III	98.8	101.2	106.2	103.6	98.5	96.2	96.0	96.3	100.0	102.2
Construction	III	99.7	109.2	100.6	93.9	93.0	95.9	101.0	105.4	108.3	110.6
Transport etc.	III	96.3	105.8	118.0	105.9	107.1	109.6	112.0	116.0	120.7	124.4

Note : NA: Data not available.

* Provisional.

• Category not applicable.

I Data placed before or after this vertical bar are not strictly comparable or a new series begins immediately after the bar.

(1) The figures are based on statistics of the following types (indicated by the Codes—I, II and III).

I *Labour force sample surveys* are a source of regular information on the total civilian labour force, including employers, unpaid family workers, seasonal workers and own-account workers—groups which are often not covered by other types of employment statistics.II *Statistics of compulsory social insurance* relate to the working populations covered by sickness, accident or unemployment insurance scheme, or the like.III *Statistics of establishment* show the number of workers on establishment payrolls and may also show the total number of hours worked during a specified pay period.

(2) Civilian labour force employed (official estimates). Manufacturing includes mining and quarrying.

(3) Fiscal years ending in June of year indicated.

(4) December of each year.

(5) Gold, diamond, manganese and bauxite mining.

(6) September of each year, except for 1962-64; December.

(7) Base 1968=100.

- (8) Wage earners only. April of each year.
- (9) Estimated on the basis of figures available in Economic Survey of India, 1973-74.
- (10) March of each year. Public and Private Sector.
- (11) Metal mining.
- (12) Revised series (sampling design revised) linked to former series.
- (13) July of each year.
- (14) June of each year, except for 1963 : November.
- (15) Including data relating to West Berlin.
- (16) Official Estimates.
- (17) June of each year. Beginning 1972, Code III.
- (18) Revised series (revised industrial classification), linked to former series.
- (19) Revised series linked to former series.
- (20) Including Belorussia SSR and Ukrainian SSR. Socialised sector.
- (21) Excluding printing and publishing.
- (22) Socialised sector. Manufacturing include mining and quarrying. March and September of each year.
- (23) Beginning June 1966 : revised series (new benchmark data), linked to former series.
- (24) New series linked to former series.
- (25) Excluding quarrying.
- (26) Excluding Northern Ireland. Coal mining.
- (27) Excluding geological surveys.
- (28) June of each year.
- (29) Statistics based on official estimates.
- (30) Including electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.
- (31) Excluding some enterprises not affiliated to the national social security system.
- (32) Excluding storage.

Source : ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 3.3 : GENERAL LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Country	Code (1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Argentina (16)												
(Buenos Aires)	I	NA	NA	177.6(5)	167.4	172.7	198.7	153.3	140.3	158.0	196.5(15)	221.5(16)
Burma (11)	IV(A)	13.7	20.6	28.5	31.3	I	89.4	70.1	70.1	76.4	90.0	108.2
Chile (10)	I	NA	NA	NA	NA	159.4(6)	132.5(7)	137.2(8)	127.5(9)	101.0(8)	135.6(10)	93.1(11)
Egypt	I	118.4(2)	71.4(4)	131.0(4)	NA	NA	NA	244.4(4)	218.9(4)	198.0(4)	NA	153.1(4)
Ghana	IV(B)	15.5	15.4	13.6	11.3	11.5	16.7	17.6	15.0	16.5	18.4	31.2
Indonesia	IV(A)	116.2	113.0	106.6	90.4	71.8	30.5	36.2	38.0	30.7	37.1	90.2(7)
Malaysia : West	IV(A)	50.8	68.3	87.8	93.0	105.8	117.0	127.6	140.4	169.3	157.1	160.7
Nigeria	IV(B)	15.1	16.8	20.7	20.9	26.6	20.0	12.9	12.2	13.5	14.4	15.3
Pakistan and Bangladesh	IV(A)	163.1	169.2	179.5	182.9	179.6	184.1	181.3	215.6	228.8	I	188.4(13)
India	IV(A)	2081.2	2605.3	2541.9	2527.0	2609.8	2706.3	2902.8	3203.9	3725.7	4602.3	5927.6
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia	I	NA	NA	63.3	60.7	71.5	79.1	77.8	80.0	74.7	87.6	125.9
Canada	I	390.0	374.0	324.0	280.0	267.0	315.0	382.0	382.0	495.0	552.0	562.0
France	IV(B)	122.6	140.3	114.1	142.1	147.7	196.0	253.8	223.0	262.1	338.2	383.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	IV(B)	142.4	174.2	157.4	139.2	154.3	444.6	313.6	173.2	143.8	177.7	246.4(18)
Italy	I	611.0	504.0	549.0	721.0	769.0	689.0	694.0	663.0	615.0	613.0	697.0
Japan	I	400.0	400.0	370.0	390.0	440.0	I 630.0(12)	590.0	570.0	590.0	640.0	730.0
Spain	IV(B)	97.8	100.2	129.6	147.1	123.2	146.3	182.0	158.9	145.6	190.3	190.9
United Kingdom	IV(B)(14)	467.4	558.0	404.4	347.1	361.0	558.8	586.0	580.9	618.0	799.1	885.5
United States	I	3911.0	4070.0	3786.0	3366.0	2875.0	2975.0	2817.0	2831.0	4088.0	4993.0	4840.0
Yugoslavia	IV(B)	236.6	230.3	212.5	237.0	257.6	269.1	311.0	330.6	319.6	291.3	315.3

Note : NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

I = Data placed after this breakline are not strictly comparable or a new series begins immediately after the line.

(1) Four types of unemployment statistics may be distinguished (indicated in the table headings by the codes I, II, III, and IV).

I Labour forces sample surveys.

II Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.

III Statistics of trade unions and union benefit fund statistics.

IV Employment office statistics. These series are of two kinds :

(A) Registered applicants for work, and (B) Registered unemployed.

- (2) Averages of less than 12 months.
- (3) Urban centres only. May and September.
- (4) May.
- (5) October.
- (6) August and December.
- (7) April, August and December.
- (8) April and October.
- (9) March and September.
- (10) March.
- (11) Greater Rangoon (Rangoon, Insein, Kamayut, Okkalapa) and Mandalay ; prior to 1966 ; Rangoon and Mandalay only.
- (12) Revised series (sampling design revised).
- (13) Beginning September 1971 : geographical scope revised.
- (14) Wholly unemployed.
- (15) April and July.
- (16) April and October.
- (17) January-November.
- (18) Including West Berlin.

Source : ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1972 and 1973.

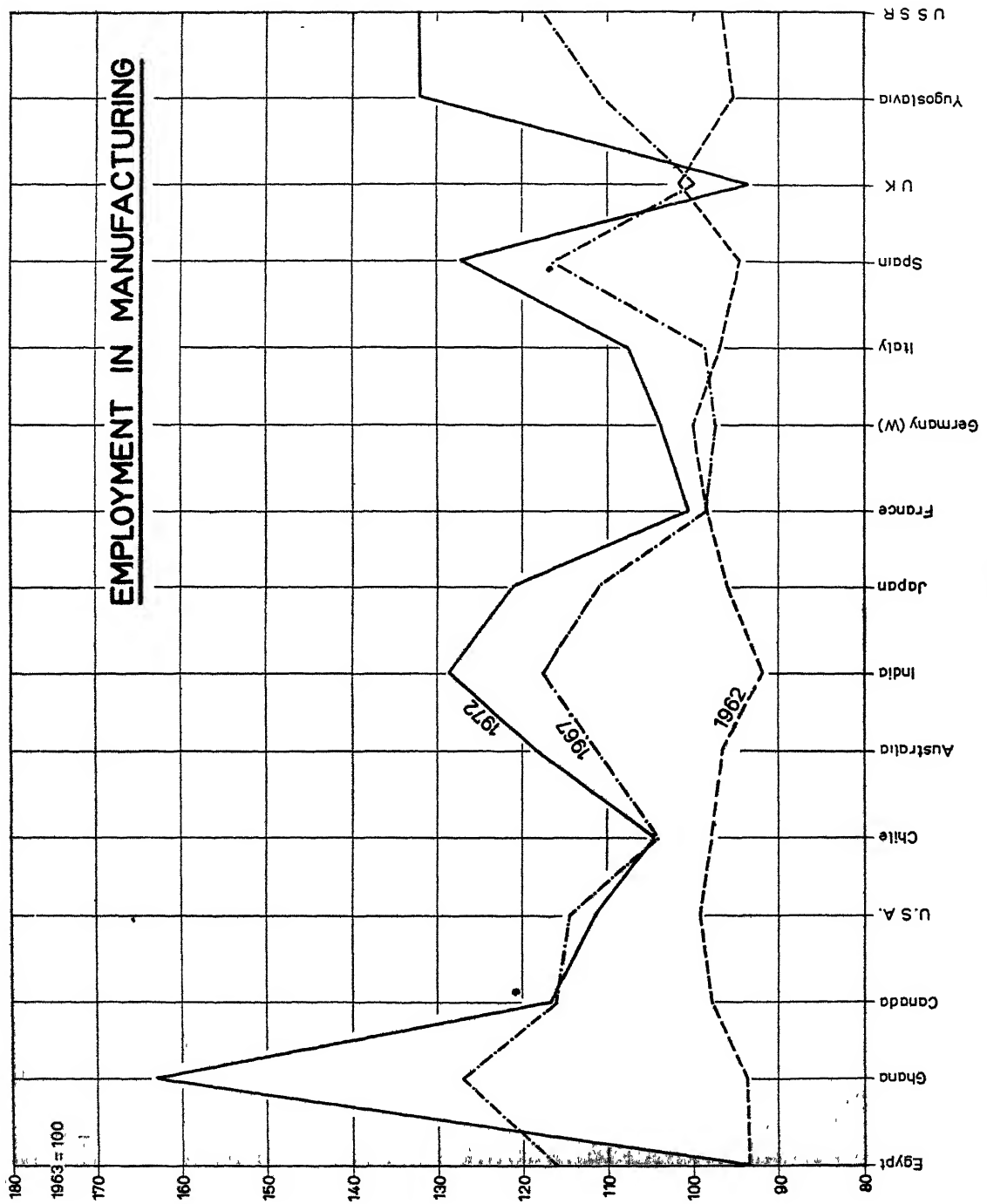


Figure 3.1

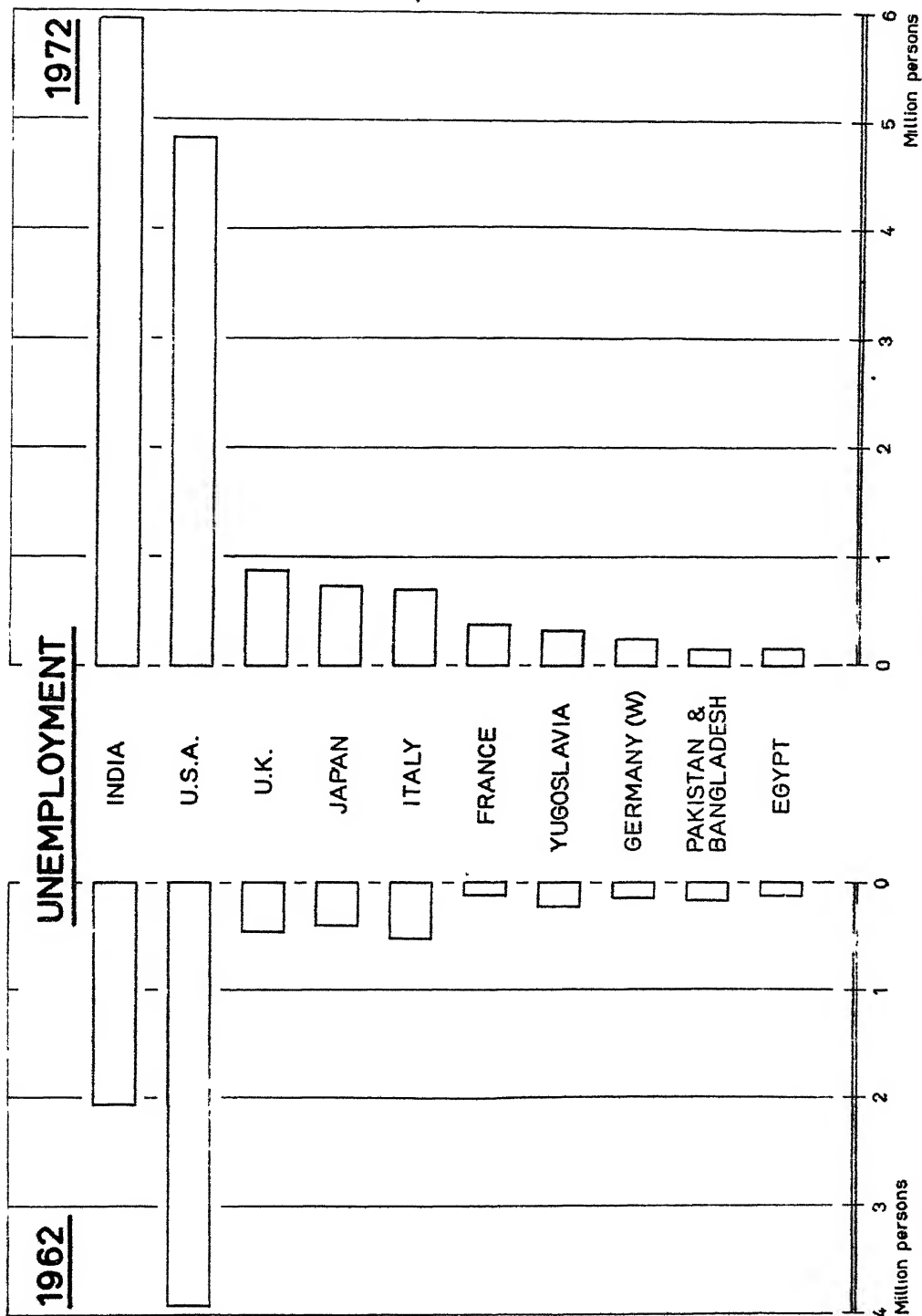


Figure 3.2

Income Disparities

One of the characteristics of the LDCs is the high share of agriculture in national production. As development proceeds, the share of industry goes up. This is because as income increases, expenditure on luxury items, which are mostly produced by industry, rises. This phenomenon is manifest in the development experience of most countries including Ethiopia, Nigeria, Brazil, Indonesia, Thailand, etc. In India the relative shares of different sectors have been almost stagnant.

Industry has made rapid strides in most developing countries. But in more developed countries, the economic progress creates a larger place for services rather than industry. For example, in the U.S.A., Canada, France, the U.K., etc., the share of industry in national income has actually gone down in the last ten years. In Japan, however, the share of industry has gone up.

Almost all countries indicated high growth rates in the 1960s. Of the 124 countries surveyed by the World Bank, only 11 had per capita income growth rates of 6 per cent and above in the 1960s, 49 had growth rates between 3 and 6 per cent and 64 below 3 per cent. The fast growing countries included Japan, Puerto Rico, Libya, Greece, Bulgaria, Singapore, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Iran, the Republic of China and Korea.

The pattern of economic development appears to have widened the disparities between the developed and the developing countries. An increase of \$400 billion in the national income of the U.S. in the eight years 1963-71 was more than two times the total national income of India, Brazil, Indonesia and Mexico in 1970. The new prices of oil have brought about a redistribution of world income, but this has benefited only a few oil exporting countries. The large number of developing countries have actually been adversely affected. However, a restructuring of the prices of national resources which are in relative abundance in developing countries can be a means for improving world income distribution.

India's national income was only about 5 per cent that of the U.S. though her population was more than twice as large. Even smaller countries like Japan, France, Germany or the U.K. had national incomes about 3 to 4 times as high as that of India. The disparities in per capita income, as a consequence, were even wider. For example, the U.S. per capita income in 1971 was 51 times that of India, that of Germany 36 times, that of France 32 times, of the

U.K. 25 times and of Japan 21 times. India has a long way to go to come up to the U.S. or the European standards. It would take a hundred years for India to reach the present standard in Japan if the per capita income expands at 3 per cent per year compound rate and a hundred and thirty years to reach the current U.S. standard. Even a 3 per cent growth would be optimistic, judged by the present rate of 1.6 per cent per year. If the economy continues to progress at this rate, it would take a hundred and eighty-six years for India to reach the present Japanese standard and two hundred and forty-two years to reach the U.S. standard.

The differences in the growth rates are not accidental. Economic development depends on the rate of capital accumulation, unless labour itself proves to be a constraint. However, developing countries are saddled with surplus labour. Capital accumulation is too inadequate to generate the requisite job opportunities. In India, capital formation increased from 5 per cent of GNP in 1950 to about 10 per cent in 1970. Even this rate is substantially small compared to fast growing countries like Japan, where the rate of capital formation was 39 per cent of GNP. Broadly, a 3 per cent rate of capital accumulation makes it possible to achieve a 1 per cent growth in national income. Therefore, to achieve a 6 per cent growth rate which has been the target in recent plans, capital formation has to be at about 18 per cent. The greatest limitation to capital formation is the lack of savings in the economy. In a poor country which has to live almost from hand to mouth a sharp increase in savings becomes almost impossible. Foreign aid too cannot be expected to make good the shortfall. Even in the best of years it did not exceed 3 per cent of national income in India. What is necessary is the greatest economy in the use of resources, utmost restraint on luxury consumption, elimination of wasteful expenditures both in Government and private sectors and strong enough incentives to save.

The growth of national income in India has been very uneven. During the First and the Second Plans the economy behaved fairly well with national income increasing at about 20 per cent in the five year periods. In the Third Plan, the economy came up against severe odds. Agricultural production declined by about 10 per cent in 1965-66 and did not recover until 1967-68. Following the fall in agricultural production, industry also came under the spell of recession. The total effect was a serious setback to economic growth. The same experience was repeated in 1972-73 and 1973-74. The progress made by the economy in earlier years was thus diluted considerably. The susceptibility of the economy to droughts is a basic weakness which the planners have not yet succeeded in making good. On an average, the Indian economy achieved a growth rate only about 3.5 per cent compound rate, about a third of that of Japan.

The whole process of economic development in India has been held up by the slow growth of agriculture. Unless this handicap is removed it will not be possible even for the Indian industry to go very far. The Plans failed to give the type of attention that was required to make the country fully self-sufficient in agriculture. This is still the biggest challenge in the Fifth Plan.

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES									
Algeria	2546	2272	NA	NA	3128	3280	3597	NA	NA
Argentina	12800	14365	NA	16549	16833	18875	21369	23221	27581
Brazil	19422	14389	18117	19272	23002	26914	30279	35120	40839
Burma (3)	1188	1362	1694	1482	1718	1793	1840	NA	NA
Chile	2399	3847	4059	4150	4912	4829	5414	6004	5100
Egypt (1)	4109	NA	5490	4849	5654	5803	6392	NA	NA
Ethiopia	1058	913	NA	1307	1304	1527	1620	1788	1898
Ghana	1550	1618	2070	2104	1896	1510	1721	2056	NA
Indonesia	6478	8273	8367	8542	7768	8975	9946	11239	12460
Iran (4)	4556	4784	5740	5709	6918	7736	8852	9764	NA
Malaysia (5)	1959	1888	2275	2122	2608	2598	2864	3013	3142
Mexico	14758	16256	NA	19680	22812	25691	28399	32051	34632
Nigeria	3498	3283	NA	4060 (2)	3543	4024	4475	NA	NA
Pakistan and Bangladesh (1)	8649	8943	10428	11371	12625	14001	14738	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia (1)	1477	NA	1644	1978	2291	2517	2517	NA	NA
Thailand	3132	3029	3381	3884	4908	5265	5765	6064	6406
India (2) (7)	35590	41843	43346	31522	37487	38055	42247	4469	49553
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES									
Australia (1)	18025	17701	20641	20218	24097	27120	29912	33020	37162
Canada	37124	32682	44307	39900	53336	58979	65316	71725	81421
France	75086	66323	89116	80703	104325	114462	127466	133455	146133
Germany, Fed. Rep. of, (6)	86702	79125	103547	91188	110425	120650	137373	166891	194176
Italy	45882	42522	53891	51576	64302	69490	76512	85154	93176
Japan	60461	61092	76894	81057	104888	124361	144064	171383	198883
Spain	15087	15423	20127	21243	24924	24039	26696	29847	34073
United Kingdom	78767	74490	92801	84513	101585	99990	100504	109885	124078
United States	540505	520986	628310	625128	728886	782035	838961	879702	946778

Note : Data underlined are in terms of the present system of National Accounts while the rest, are calculated in terms of the former System of National Account.

Data not available.

- (1) Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated. (except for the year 1964).
- (2) Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.
- (3) Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated. (except for the year 1964).
- (4) Twelve months beginning 21 March of year stated. (except for the year 1964).
- (5) West Malaysia only.
- (6) Includes West Berlin for the year 1964. Beginning 1968, (also 1963) including the Saar and the relevant data relating to Berlin.
- (7) Estimated on the basis of the figures available in Economic Survey 1973-74 and U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Sources : U.N. Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

TABLE 4.2 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

Country	Year	(Percentage Distribution)						
		Agriculture (1)	Industrial Activity		Construc- tion	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Transport and Communi- cation	Other (3)
			Total (2)	Manufacturing Industries				
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES								
Argentina	1962	14	32	29	4	16	7	20
	1967	12	32	29	4	14	8	20
	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Brazil	1962	19	20	18	1	12	6	26
	1967	16	20	18	1	10	5	29
	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burma (6)	1962	31	11	10	2	32	6	18
	1967	34	10	9	2	29	7	17
	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chile	1962	9	33	24	5	23	5	25
	1967	9	38	26	4	21	5	23
	1971	8	35	26	5	21	4	27
Ethiopia	1962	60	7	6	6	6	3	14
	1967	53	9	8	6	7	3	15
	1971	51	11	10	4	8	4	15
Indonesia	1962	59	10	8	1	15	2	12
	1967	54	10	7	2	18	2	14
	1971	45	16	9	3	19	3	14
Iran (7)	1962	26	28	28	4	9	6	20
	1967	21	32	31	5	8	4	22
	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malaysia (West)	1962	31	15	7	3	15	4	18
	1967	33	20	11	4	15	5	24
	1971	31	22	14	4	14	4	25
Mexico	1962	19	30	27	3	26	5	18
	1967	13	28	22	5	33	3	20
	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria (4)	1962	58	8	5	4	11	4	8
	1967	52	11	7	5	12	4	9

Pakistan and Bangladesh (8)	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1962	48	11	10	3	11	6	16	16	16	16	16
	1967	44	12	11	3	12	6	16	16	16	16	16
	1971 (9) (10)	38	19	17	4	15	7	16	16	16	16	16
Saudi Arabia (8) (5)	1962	10	55	8	2	6	6	19	19	19	19	19
	1967	6	55	8	3	7	7	21	21	21	21	21
	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	1961	37	16	14	5	16	7	19	19	19	19	19
	1967	32	18	15	7	17	6	19	19	19	19	19
	1971	29	20	16	6	18	6	22	22	22	22	22
India (4) (12)	1962	47	17	15	5	10	5	16	16	16	16	16
	1967	51	15	13	4	10	5	15	15	15	15	15
	1971*	47	17	14	5	10	5	16	16	16	16	16
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia (8)	1962	11	30	26	7	13	7	21	21	21	21	21
	1967	8	31	25	7	13	8	24	24	24	24	24
	1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Canada (5)	1962	6	29	23	5	11	8	29	29	29	29	29
	1967	4	28	22	6	11	8	30	30	30	30	30
	1971	4	27	21	6	10	8	33	33	33	33	33
France	1962	9	39	36	8	12	5	25	25	25	25	25
	1967	7	38	35	10	11	5	27	27	27	27	27
	1971 (5)	6	37	NA	10	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1962	5	47	42	8	15	6	20	20	20	20	20
	1967	4	44	41	7	15	6	23	23	23	23	23
	1971	3	46	42	8	12	6	26	26	26	26	26
Italy	1962	13	34	30	7	13	6	24	24	24	24	24
	1967	11	34	30	7	14	6	27	27	27	27	27
	1971	8	34	31	7	14	6	29	29	29	29	29
Japan	1962	12	37	33	6	16	8	20	20	20	20	20
	1967	10	37	34	7	16	8	23	23	23	23	23
	1971	6	37	34	7	18	7	24	24	24	24	24
Spain	1962	22	29	26	4	9	6	23	23	23	23	23
	1967	15	27	24	5	14	6	26	26	26	26	26
	1971	12	27	24	5	17	7	25	25	25	25	25
United Kingdom (5)	1962	3	35	30	6	10	7	26	26	26	26	26
	1967	3	33	28	6	10	7	28	28	28	28	28
	1971	2	32	28	5	9	7	30	30	30	30	30

TABLE 4.2 (Continued)

Country	Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (Contd.)								
United States	1962	4	33	28	4	16	6	36
	1967	3	32	28	4	17	6	38
	1971 (5)	3	29	25	5	18	6	37
U.S.S.R.	1962	22	52	NA	9	6	5	5(11)
	1967	22	51	NA	9	6	6	5(11)
	1971	20	52	NA	11	6	5	5(11)
	1962	26	46	NA	8	12	8	0(11)
Yugoslavia	1967	24	37	NA	11	20	8	1(11)
	1971	18	38	NA	12	23	8	1(11)

Note :—The percentages do not add to 100 per cent because import duties are in many cases not included in the reported industrial groups.

NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

- (1) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.
- (2) Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water.
- (3) Financing, insurance, state and business services; community, social, personal service and public administrator and defence.
- (4) Year beginning 1 April.
- (5) Estimates relate to the present SNA.
- (6) Year ending 30 September.
- (7) Year beginning 21 March.
- (8) Year beginning 1 July.
- (9) Data not strictly comparable with those of the previous year.
- (10) Excluding data for Bangladesh.
- (11) Other activities of the material sphere.
- (12) Source :—Estimates of National Product, Saving and Capital Formation 1960-61 to 1971-72.
Estimates of National Product-1960-61 to 1966-67 & 1960-61 to 1969-70, CSO.

Source : U.N. Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1970 and 1972.

TABLE 4.3 : GROWTH RATES OF NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Country	Year	Growth Rates	
		National Income	Per Capita Income
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES			
Algeria	1963-69	5.0	1.9
Argentina	1963-71	8.9	7.5
Brazil	1963-71	8.6	5.8
Burma	1963-69	6.5	3.8
Chile	1963-71	8.7	6.6
Egypt	1963-70	6.2	3.9
Ethiopia	1963-71	6.7	5.1
Ghana	1963-70	3.6	1.5
Indonesia	1963-71	7.6	4.9
Iran	1963-70	10.1	7.6
Malaysia	1963-71	5.4	1.6
Mexico	1963-71	9.8	6.9
Nigeria	1963-69	3.6	1.3
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1963-69	8.0	5.4
Saudi Arabia	1963-69	7.9	6.2
Thailand	1963-71	8.3	6.9
India	1963-71	3.8	1.6
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES			
Australia	1963-71	8.3	6.6
Canada	1963-71	9.1	7.5
France	1963-71	7.7	6.9
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1963-71	9.4	8.6
Italy	1963-71	8.2	7.4
Japan	1963-71	11.4	11.3
Spain	1963-71	9.4	8.4
United Kingdom	1963-71	5.3	4.7
United States	1963-71	6.5	5.4

Source : Estimated from the figures available in *U.N. Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

TABLE 4.4 : PER CAPITA INCOME

Country	(United States Dollars)									
	(In market prices)									
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Algeria	227	195	NA	NA	239	243	259	NA	NA	NA
Argentina	614	652	NA	723	760	839	935	1000	1171	NA
Brazil	254	180	223	232	266	301	328	368	422	NA
Burma (3)	50	56	68	59	67	68	68	NA	NA	NA
Chile	289	458	466	465	538	516	566	614	515	NA
Egypt (1)	147	NA	187	161	183	183	197	200	NA	NA
Ethiopia	48	41	NA	56	55	63	65	71	75	NA
Ghana	211	215	267	265	233	180	201	238	NA	NA
Indonesia	65	81	80	80	71	79	85	93	100	NA
Iran (4)	194	200	231	226	258	286	317	341	NA	NA
Malaysia (5)	257	242	283	256	294	296	318	329	296	NA
Mexico	374	394	412	446	499	544	599	653	681	NA
Nigeria	76	58	NA	68 (2)	69	77	83	NA	NA	NA
Pakistan and Bangladesh (1)	80	89	101	108	118	113	116	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia (1)	230	NA	244	288	322	344	350	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	108	102	110	123	150	156	166	169	174	NA
India (2) (7)	77	88	89	64	74	73	80	84	89	NA
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
Australia (1)	1646	1590	1812	1743	2040	2254	2442	2644	2919	NA
Canada	1958	1696	2252	1990	2609	2839	3097	3364	3769	NA
France	1570	1370	1828	1642	2106	2293	2533	2598	2851	NA
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (6)	1505	1357 (6)	1754	1528	1844	2005	2258	2711	3168	NA
Italy	906	832	1045	992	1228	1317	1439	1587	1723	NA
Japan	630	630	785	820	1050	1231	1410	1658	1900	NA
Spain	481	492	637	665	765	727	799	884	998	NA
United Kingdom	1469	1374	1707	1544	1848	1700	1810	1972	2218	NA
United States	2856	2712	3229	3175	3670	3896	4139	4294	4573	NA

Note :

Data underlined are in terms of the present system of National Accounts while the rest are in terms of former system of National Accounts.

NA=Data Not available.

(1) Twelve months beginning 1 July of the year stated (except for the year 1964).

(2) Twelve months beginning 1 April of the year stated.

- (3) Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated (except for the year 1964).
- (4) Twelve months beginning 21 March of year stated (except for the year 1964).
- (5) West Malaysia only.
- (6) Includes West Berlin for the year 1964. Beginning 1968 (also 1963) including the Saar and the relevant data relating to Berlin.
- (7) Calculated on the basis of the figures available in Economic Survey 1973-74 and U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Source: *U.N. Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

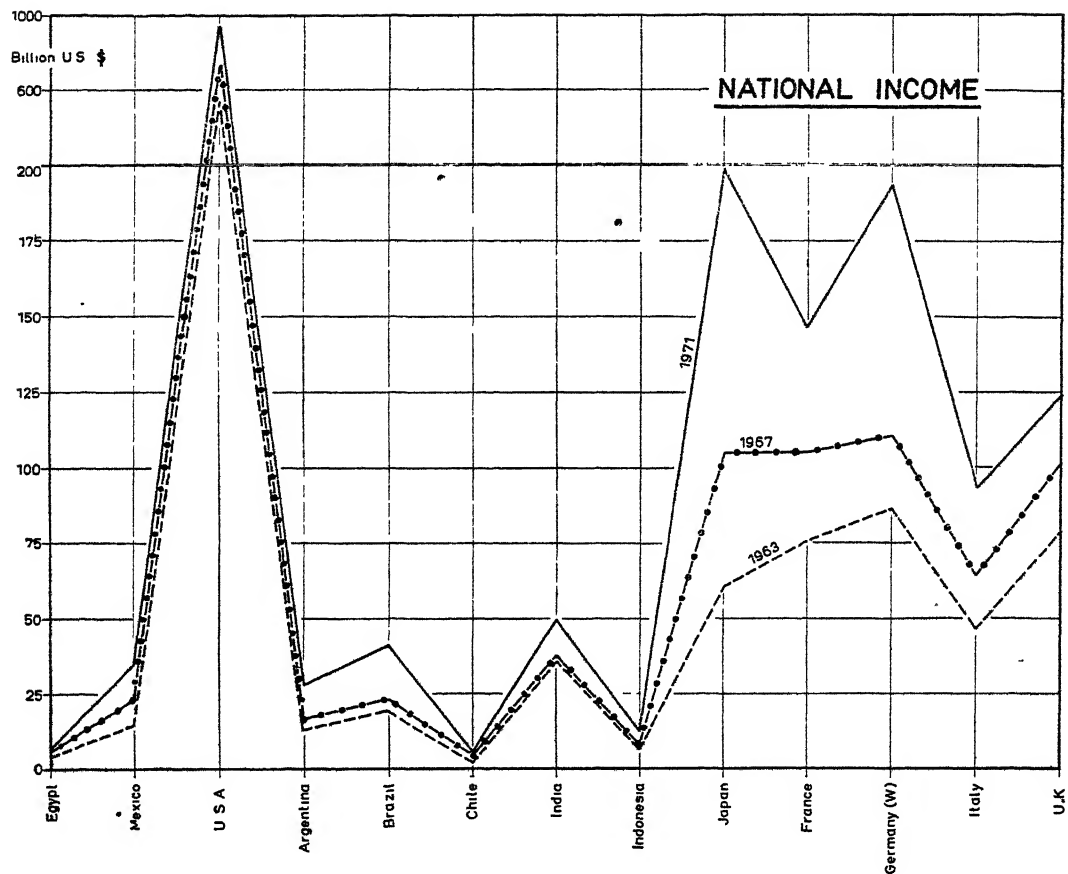


Figure 4.1

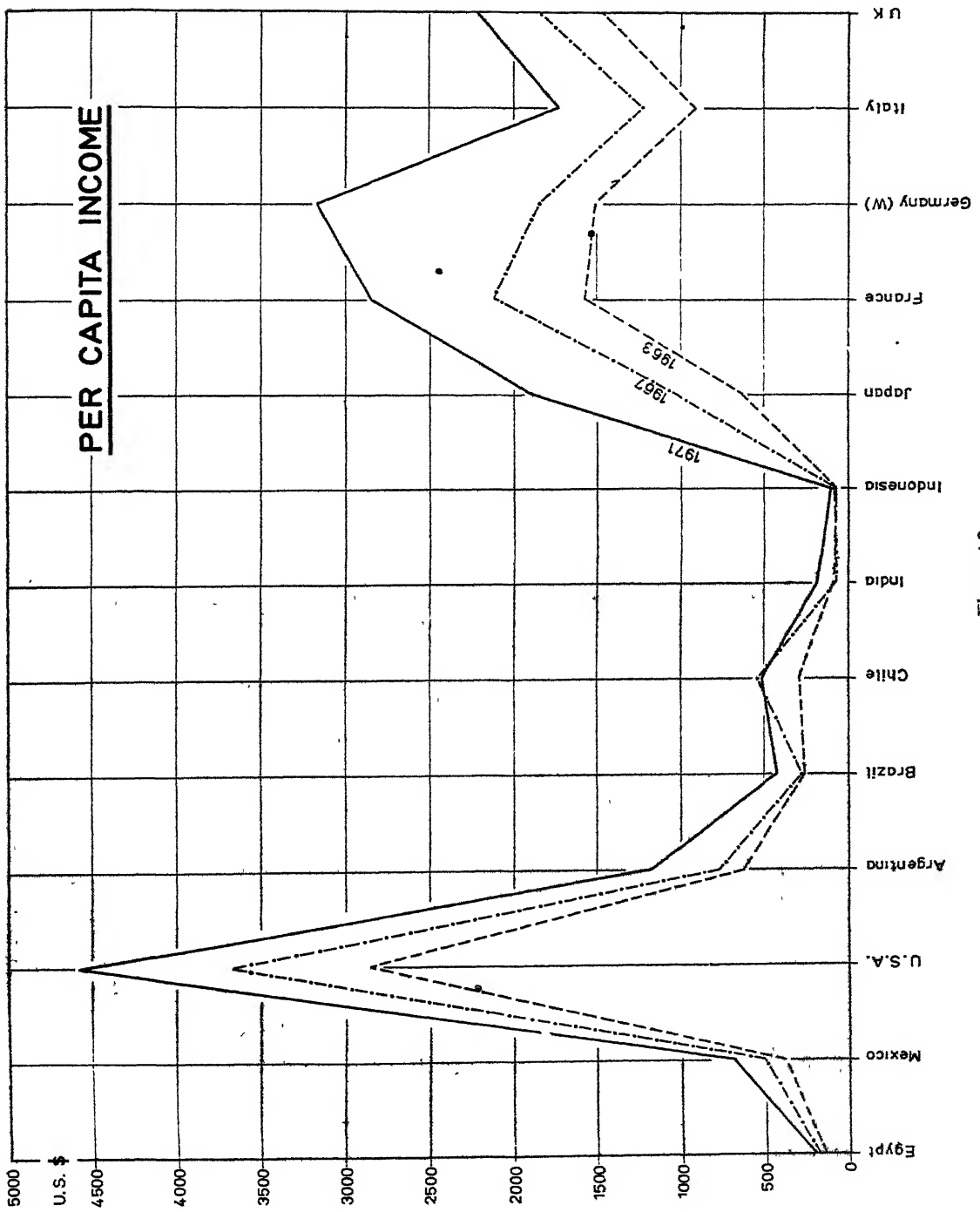


Figure 4.2

Agriculture

A high proportion of agriculture in national income is generally an indication of the low level of development. Agriculture which is less exposed to technological changes is also a slow growing segment of the economy. In more than two-thirds of the countries the annual compound rate of growth was less than 2 per cent in the 10 years 1962 through 1972. The average rate of growth of agricultural production in all countries of the world was about 2.7 per cent and of food 2.9 per cent compared to an annual increase in the population at a little over 2.1 per cent. The growth of agriculture was just enough to maintain the standard of consumption.

Agricultural production increased relatively faster (more than 2.5 per cent) in countries like Mexico, Brazil, Malaysia, Iran, Thailand, etc. In some of the Latin American countries like Columbia, Venezuela or Brazil the growth rates exceeded 3.5 per cent per year. On the other hand, in countries like Algeria, Canada, Argentina, Burma, Germany, etc., the performance was rather poor.

In India, agricultural production increased by about 16 per cent in the 12 years, 1960-61 through 1972-73. The improvement was at a relatively higher rate in foodgrains rather than commercial crops. In the foodgrains sector, the increase in production was more in cereals than in pulses. For example, production of foodgrains rose by more than 16 per cent compared to only 13 per cent in the case of commercial crops, and of cereals by 22 per cent compared to a decline of 34 per cent in the case of pulses. These disparities in the growth rates within the agricultural sector itself have resulted in acute shortfalls in protein foods and other essential mass consumption goods like textiles, sugar, edible oils, etc.

Agricultural development does not depend only upon a variety of inputs like water and fertilisers. By far, the impact of the physical inputs has been far more than the impact of the organisational factors. More particularly, irrigation, fertilisers and High Yielding Varieties of seeds have been of critical importance in influencing agricultural productivity.

The proportion of irrigated area is high—over 50 per cent—in Egypt, Israel, Pakistan and Japan. Over a quarter of arable land is irrigated in countries like Chile, Iran, Malaysia, Thailand and Italy. In India, about 80 per cent of the arable land depends on monsoons. Fluctuations in rainfall thus have a direct impact on production. A consistent effort was

therefore made to improve the irrigation system by harnessing the rivers and exploiting underground water resources. As a result of these endeavours the total irrigated area increased from 22.6 million hectares in 1950-51 to 43.0 million hectares in 1973-74. The potential for irrigation is estimated at 107 million hectares out of a total arable area of 175 million hectares.

There are also sharp differences among countries in fertiliser use. This may be responsible for wide disparities in the yield per hectare. Fertiliser use, i.e., consumption of fertilisers per hectare, was quite high (over 100 kg per hectare) in Egypt, Japan, France and Germany. In Japan, fertiliser consumption per hectare was 329 kg in 1970-71. Fertiliser consumption was low, less than 20 kg, in Canada, Chile, India and Australia.

Agricultural yields vary a good deal from country to country for different types of crops. In wheat, yield per hectare was more than 3,000 kg in Germany, the U.K., France and Egypt. Germany recorded the highest yield of 4,624 kg in 1971. In India it was only 1,307 kg. The low-yield countries (less than 1,000 kg per hectare) included Algeria, Ethiopia, Brazil, Bangladesh, Burma and Iran. Similarly, in rice cultivation, yield per hectare was high, more than 5,000 kg in Egypt, the U.S.A., Japan, and Spain. Australia achieved the highest yield of 7,861 kg in 1971. In India it was 1,717 kg. Generally, yields per hectare in almost all countries have improved quite significantly in the years 1962-71, except in Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Italy and Spain.

The largest rice producing country is China with an output of 104 million tonnes (paddy) in 1972 followed by India with a production of 59 million tonnes. Together with Indonesia, they account for over 61 per cent of the world production of rice. But all these three countries which are predominantly rice consuming, have to sustain large populations. Production therefore is almost wholly domestically consumed. Output of rice in these countries rose from a total of 147 million tonnes in 1962 to 193 million tonnes in 1971. The per capita world output of rice remained almost stagnant in the ten years 1962-72.

The largest producers of wheat are the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., China, India, France and Canada in that order. The total output of these countries aggregated 229 million tonnes, about 65 per cent of the world production. The U.S.S.R. is the largest producer with an output of 98.7 million tonnes in 1971. In India and China the entire output is domestically consumed. But other producers export quite a large part of their production. The per capita world output of wheat has risen by 20 per cent in the ten years 1962-72.

Apart from the food crops, agricultural production includes a variety of commercial crops. In India, for example, the latter constitute one-third of the total agricultural output. The two principal crops are tobacco and cotton. The major world producers of tobacco are the U.S.A., Canada, Brazil, China, India, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. The largest single producer is the U.S.A. (793,000 tonnes) followed very closely by China. The principal cotton (lint) growers include the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., China, India and Egypt. These countries, along with Pakistan and Bangladesh, account for about 72 per cent of the world production of lint cotton. The consumption of cotton has been, to a large extent, restrained because of the emergence of synthetic substitutes.

Milk and milk products reveal considerable growth in almost all countries except the U.S.A. and Italy. The major producers are the U.S.A., India, Germany, France and the U.S.S.R., each producing more than 20 million tonnes. The per capita world consumption of milk and milk products has declined by nearly 7 per cent in the ten years 1962-72.

India has the world's largest cattle population which exceeded 176 million in 1972. The

U.S.A. has 118 million. The largest sheep rearing country is Australia which had about 163 million sheep in 1972.

Agricultural production including foodgrains, commercial crops and livestock is substantially large in the major countries of the world, namely, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., China and India. But yields per hectare are considerably low in the last two. This reflects, at least partly, the reasons for low standards of consumption and indicates, at the same time, the vast potentialities that exist in raising output if appropriate methods of production are adopted. If the full agricultural potential is harnessed one major constraint to development will be removed.

TABLE 5.1: INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
1963=100

	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Algeria	98	89	99	74	89	105	95	101	93	109
Argentina	89	98	88	95	102	98	104	104	98	97
Bangladesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112	119	112	100	96
Brazil	102	99	119	108	116	117	125	129	141	149
Burma	100	107	102	93	106	109	110	111	111	107
Chile	95	100	94	108	108	112	102	108	111	107
Egypt	99	104	106	106	104	115	123	121	124	127
Ethiopia	96	105	105	108	113	117	117	124	125	128
Indonesia	105	108	107	111	105	113	115	125	129	127
Iran	99	98	105	105	124	132	131	132	132	150
Malaysia: West	95	101	109	116	118	130	145	151	161	165
Mexico	97	106	109	114	116	121	121	124	132	135
Pakistan (1)	93	99	102	103	112	131	136	141	144	147
Thailand	93	99	106	128	107	112	123	124	135	122
India	98	102	96	95	103	108	112	117	121	115
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Australia	96	103	95	111	101	123	119	117	122	115
Canada	90	93	103	113	96	106	108	99	111	104
France	102	101	108	105	116	122	118	123	127	130
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	95	99	92	99	107	113	110	110	115	110
Italy	103	108	110	114	119	116	120	119	125	119
Japan	102	104	104	107	120	126	125	120	116	120
Spain	88	90	90	100	99	108	110	109	114	115
United Kingdom	100	105	108	110	113	111	111	116	120	120
United States	95	99	100	100	105	106	104	108	116	117
Yugoslavia	91	103	98	121	119	115	128	111	122	118

Note : * = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

NA = Data Not Available.

The index relates to the production of crops and livestock products for human consumption, fibres, tobacco, industrial oilseeds, rubber, tea and coffee.

(1) Data for Pakistan till 1968 includes figures relating to Bangladesh.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 5.2 : AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATED AREA

Country	Year (1)	Arable land (2)	Land under permanent crops (2)	Permanent meadow and pastures (2)	Year (1)	Irrigated area (2)
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES						
Algeria	1970	6240	552	37416	1968	270
Argentina (8)	1968	23851	2177	144947	1959	1555
Bangladesh	1968	.....	9069	600	1967	686
Brazil	1960	.....	29760	107274 (5)	1960	462
Burma	1970	18583	337	371	1970	839
Chile	1965	4434	198	11182 (5)	1964	1091
China	1967	.....	111200*	177000*	1960	76000*
Egypt	1971	2735	117	—	1971	2852
Ethiopia	1969	.....	.....	65670	1961	30 (3)
Ghana	1968	795	2040	11237 (4)	1964	12
Indonesia	1969	...	18000	10000	1969	6800 (14)
Iran	1971	16154	573	11000 (13)	1971	5251
Malaysia : Sabah	1970	61	175	7 (5)	1971	9
Sarawak	1970	173 (15)	258	15*	NA	NA
West	1970	610	2246	30	1971	246
Mexico	1960	22507	1310	79092 (5)	1964	4200
Nigeria	1961	.....	21795	25800*	1965	13*
Pakistan	1969	.....	19235	5000	1969	12505
Saudi Arabia	1967	765	44	85000	1967	131
Thailand	1965	9746	1669	2000	1970	3170
India (11) (10)	1969-70*	160658 (12)	NA	16987 (12)	1969-70*	37216 (12)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES						
Australia	1969	44424 (21)	186	450078 (6)	1969	1476
Canada	1971	.. ...	43767	24896 (7)	1960	346
France	1970	17417	1684	13934	1960	2500*
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (16)	1971	7546	537	5417	1966	270*
Italy	1971	9511	2898	5240	1960	2444 (17)
Japan	1971	4826	620	950 (14)	1971	2626 (9)
Spain	1970	15737	4889	13934	1970	2435
United Kingdom	1971	.....	7227	11604 (18)	1971	88 (19)
United States	1969	190548	1770	244277	1969	15832
U.S.S.R.	1971	227600	5009	374700 (20)	1970	11100
Yugoslavia	1971	7465	708	6347	1971	134

Note : NA = Data not available.

* = Unofficial figure.

- (1) Latest available year.
- (2) *Arable land* refers to land under temporary crops, temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, (including cultivation under glass), and land temporarily fallow or lying idle.
Land under permanent crops refers to land cultivated with crops which occupy the land for long periods and need not be replaced after each harvest.
Permanent meadows and Pastures refers to land used permanently (5 years or more) for herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild.
Data on irrigation relate to areas purposely provided with water, including land flooded by river water, for crop production or pasture improvement, whether this area is irrigated several times or only once during the year stated.
- (3) Eritrea only.
- (4) Savannah.
- (5) In agricultural holdings.
- (6) Balance of holdings used for grazing, lying idle, etc.
- (7) Areas of natural pasture or hay land that had not been cultivated, bush pasture, grazing or wasteland, sloughs, marsh and rocky land, on occupied farms at 1971 agricultural census.
- (8) Continental sector only.
- (9) Irrigated rice only.
- (10) Data on arable land relate to net area sown and fallow land, and permanent meadows and pastures relate to permanent pastures and other grazing land and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown. Data on irrigation refers to gross irrigated area.
- (11) Source : *Indian Agriculture in Brief*, Twelfth Edition.
- (12) Irrigated rice, sugarcane and tobacco only.
- (13) Including scrub.
- (14) 1960.
- (15) In addition, 22,50,000 hectares are under bush fallow.
- (16) Excluding West Berlin.
- (17) Land provided with irrigation facilities.
- (18) Excluding rough grazing on 16,000 holding in Scotland.
- (19) Excluding Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- (20) Excluding pastures for reindeer.
- (21) Of which 24,787,000 hectares are cultivated grass land.

Source : *F.A.O. Production Yearbook*, 1972, Vol. 26.

TABLE 5.3 : FERTILISER CONSUMPTION PER HECTARE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Country	Kilograms									
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Chile	NA	15.99	16.77	9.45	8.41	10.29	11.12	9.25	2.72	10.10
Egypt	94.78	94.83 (2)	NA	NA	114.00	110.07	95.93	114.78	101.37	121.80
Pakistan and Bangladesh	NA	3.10 (2)	NA	NA	5.62	7.75	10.14	13.89	13.92	NA
India	2.43 (1)	3.17	3.39	4.07	4.57	6.98	10.04	9.45	9.61	12.20
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
Australia	1.31	1.52	2.85	2.92	3.26	2.36	2.23	2.33	2.23	2.00
Canada	5.71	6.38 (2)	7.32 (3)	7.93 (4)	10.88	12.20	14.20	15.53	11.73	12.20
France	67.12	76.08	85.87	89.29	90.82	99.42	112.24	120.25	126.68	140.20
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	160.65	181.62	185.67	195.35	204.91	196.48	204.33	199.15	221.26	237.90
Italy	41.88	42.83	99.92	109.96	53.16	54.20	55.08	57.04	60.86	66.40
Japan	233.69	233.59	257.41	263.10	277.33	305.31	318.73	346.81	347.48	329.10
Spain	33.60	21.44	21.81	22.83	22.87	21.82	27.55	31.22	34.35	32.30
United Kingdom	70.12	71.85	75.60	75.64	78.53	190.54	95.98 [*]	97.04	81.13	96.90
United States	16.65	18.88	21.63	23.09	24.95	28.85	30.62	31.85	33.24	35.20
U. S. S. R.	4.03	4.58	5.40	7.44	9.32	10.13	11.26	12.39	13.20	15.40
Yugoslavia	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.95	34.08	35.16	37.59	44.14	43.70

Note: NA=Data not available.

(1) Figure refers to the year 1960-61.

(2) Figure refers to the year 1961-62.

(3) Figure refers to the year 1962-63.

(4) Figure refers to the year 1963-64.

Source: *Fertiliser Statistics*, The Fertiliser Association of India, 1962-63 to 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73.

TABLE 5.4 : RICE (PADDY) YIELD

Country	(Kilogram per hectare)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	4444	4404	3827	3911	2891	2665	3133	3407	1611	2650	2571
Argentina	3436	3407	3517	3942	3532	3510	3996	3943	3990	3731	3538
Bangladesh	1530	1769	1707	1683	1583	1776	1745	1746	1686	1522	1500
Brazil	1659	1542	1517	1641	1449	1583	1492	1384	1517	1410	1462
Burma	1648	1597	1710	1661	1469	1651	1684	1709	1697	1716	1557
Chile	2834	2570	2633	2911	2079	3006	2878	2268	3023	2461	3312
China	2784	2769	2849	2898	2866	2902	2876	2923	3074	3137	3089
Egypt	5840	5506	5040	5025	4727	5040	5110	5102	5427	5305	5334
Ghana	1107	1004	1005	1010	1121	1197	1429	1244	1256	906	1066
Indonesia	1786	1723	1763	1771	1775	1759	1852	1941	2361	2410	2436
Iran	2833	2867	3077	3650	3750	4149	3686	2939	2789	3175	3158
Malaysia: Sabah	1966	1839	2138	2288	2080	1923	2185	1962	2182	2384	2296
Sarawak	1014	937	909	966	1080	814	949	1092	1192	1225	1165
West	2405	2541	2405	2567	2561	2619	2648	2712	2723	2906	2902
Mexico	2158	2199	2070	2734	2373	2480	2440	2529	2682	2700	2639
Nigeria	1178	1210	1228	1228	1429	1468	1496	1255	1633	1706	1714
Pakistan	1386	1390	1494	1418	1452	1584	1960	1519	2196	2328	2263
Saudi Arabia	1767	2849	2500	2333	2364	2364	2364	2364	2364	2364	2364
Thailand	1720	1808	1838	1781	1977	1836	1909	1934	1973	1992	1815
India	1396	1550	1617	1304	1295	1548	1613	1609	1685	1717	1616
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	6609	6111	5908	6137	6974	7184	7188	7585	6145	7861	6443
France	4187	3975	4061	3293	3656	4303	3463	4163	4252	3788	2633
Italy	5596	4904	5217	4025	4687	5182	4109	5100	4733	5097	4096
Japan	5138	5082	5011	4949	5084	5749	5719	5551	5633	5243	5847
Spain	6225	6357	6211	5926	6363	6117	5989	6415	5949	5916	5576
United States	4179	4445	4591	4769	4844	5085	4960	4840	5176	5288	5250
U. S. S. R.	2287	2561	2464	2688	2871	3186	3408	3375	3655	3664	3891
Yugoslavia	4158	3832	3886	4198	4528	4644	3560	4031	4140	4615	4429

Source: F.A.O. Production Yearbook, 1972, Vol. 26.

TABLE 5.5 : WHEAT YIELD

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	804	833	532	606	425	633	681	603	625	634	704
Argentina	1522	1575	1835	1321	1198	1260	983	1352	1329	1316	1612
Bangladesh	636	607	601	647	646	809	758	796	874	888	636
Brazil	949	494	877	764	857	757	883	976	973	943	800
Burma	586	558	677	645	636	498	576	468	555	688	550
Chile	1261	1512	1549	1535	1726	1675	1742	1634	1765	1881	1679
China	870	901	1000	960	952	1022	986	1040	1099	1140	1202
Egypt	2606	2642	2755	2644	2703	2451	2535	2405	2756	3052	3102
Ethiopia	713	712	710	720	730	733	739	745	755	787	812
Iran	810	726	709	912	996	1050	804	824	836	709	900
Mexico	1946	2079	2056	2144	2218	2744	2539	2850	3066	2897	2721
Nigeria	2667	2667	2727	2727	3125	2857	2778	2857	3500	2333	2333
Pakistan	818	830	829	863	760	811	1073	1074	1171	1083	1189
Saudi Arabia	1444	1350	1471	1479	1488	1500	1300	1500	1500	1500	1500
India	890	793	730	913	824	887	1103	1169	1209	1307	1382
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	1253	1339	1384	997	1507	831	1365	1114	1218	1192	900
Canada	1418	1765	1360	1543	1874	1324	1485	1843	1786	1835	1680
France	3075	2662	3153	3265	2830	3637	3664	3584	3449	3892	4579
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3480	3514	3596	3080	3264	4114	4234	4015	3791	4624	4064
Italy	2085	1849	1948	2280	2199	2392	2256	2272	2341	2556	2466
Japan	2540	1226	2448	2704	2431	2719	3141	2640	2069	2648	2309
Spain	1131	1146	961	1108	1165	1326	1342	1227	1082	1492	1272
United Kingdom	4353	3905	4247	4065	3836	4183	3547	4038	4194	4389	4224
United States	1681	1695	1734	1785	1769	1738	1912	2058	2087	2147	2196
U.S.S.R.	1050	769	1096	850	1437	1155	1389	1203	1529	1542	1467
Yugoslavia	1647	1932	1761	2057	2511	2561	2168	2416	2069	2904	2526

Source: F.A.O. Production Yearbook, 1972, Vol. 26.

TABLE 5.6 : RICE (PADDY) PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	8	7	5	6	6	5	6	7	2	5	5
Argentina	182	178	190	268	165	217	283	345	407	288	294
Bangladesh	13305	15935	15754	15751	14362	17564	17000	18008	16714	14883	14250
Brazil	5557	5740	6345	7580	5802	6792	6652	6394	7553	7111	7600
Burma	7671	7790	8507	8055	6636	7769	8023	7985	8162	8175	7559
Chile	78	79	80	80	77	89*	93	37	76	67	86
China	83768	83763	87943	92076	91117	95162	94299	98041	105226	109031	104295
Egypt	2038	2219	2036	1789	1678	2278	2591	2561	2605	2534	2507
Ghana	31*	33	43	33	30	52	65	61	69	55	65
Indonesia	13004	11595	12306	12975	13650	13222	14858	15553	19204	20058	19447
Iran	850	860	923	1022	1050	1083	1172	1058	1350	877	1200
Malaysia: Sabah	74	69	75	85	73	75	91	89	96	106	106
Sarawak	115	107	103	113	120	90	124	154	153	158	148
West	946	1012	925	1058	1041	1029	1218	1354	1429	1545	1654
Mexico	289	296	274	378	362	417	383	371	402	410	408
Nigeria	258	196	221	232	200	386*	353	325*	490	580	600
Pakistan	1643	1788	2025	1976	2046	2249	3048	2384	3300	3390	3356
Saudi Arabia	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Thailand	11250	12171	11600	11164	13500	11198	12410	13410	13270	13744	11800
India	49826	55497	58962	45983	45657	56418	59642	60645	63338	64102	59000
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	134	136	42	153	182	214	221	256	247	299	244
France	130	117	122	98	102	117	85	95	91	77	52
Italy	663	564	624	509	621	745	639	862	819	892	751
Japan	16927	16649	16356	16126	16564	18782	18783	18200	16490	14153	15480
Spain	392	399	398	350	375	366	362	417	382	361	329
United States	2996	3187	3319	3460	3856	4054	4724	4169	3801	3890	3863
U.S.S.R.	272	377	471	583	712	895	1063	1107	1279	1429	1638
Yugoslavia	23	23	25	25	23	20	18	28	32	36	31

Note: * = Provisional.

Source: F.A.O. Production Yearbook, 1972. Vol. 26.

TABLE 5.7: WHEAT PRODUCTION

<i>Country</i>	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>(Thousand metric tons)</i>											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	1507	1590	1162	1325	630	1266	1534	1326	1435	1235	1692
Argentina	5700	8940	11260	6079	6247	7320	5740	7020	4920	5680	8100
Bangladesh	40	45	35	35	36	59	59	93	105	112	70
Brazil	700	392	643	585	613	629	856	1374	1844	2132	800
Burma	21	32	54	72	97	67	51	26	33	44	27
Chile	970	1136	1159	1116	1346	1204	1220	1214	1307	1368	1195
China	21242	21819	25520	26023	25729	28024	27017	28510	31004	32502	34502
Egypt	1593	1493	1500	1272	1465	1299	1526	1277	1519	1729	1616
Ethiopia	655	661	654	693	722	739	760	782	808	876	923
Iran	2755	2468	2623	3648	4381	4618	3861	4200	4262	3612	4500
Mexico	1455	1703	1527	1659	1612	2060	1766	2377	2216	2019	1782
Nigeria	16	16	15	15	13	10	10*	10*	7*	7*	7*
Pakistan	4026	4170	4162	4590	3916	4334	6418	6617	7294	6476	6891
Saudi Arabia	130	135	125	148	149	150	130	150	150	150	150
India	12072	10776	9853	12257	10424	11393	16540	18652	20093	23833	26477
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	8353	8924	10037	7067	12699	7547	14804	10546	7890	8510	6613
Canada	15393	19691	16149	17674	22516	16137	17686	18623	9023	14412	14514
France	14054	10249	13838	14760	11297	14288	14985	14459	12921	15482	18123
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4592	4856	5203	4348	4533	5819	6198	6000	5662	7142	6608
Italy	9497	8127	8586	9776	9400	9596	9655	9585	9689	9994	9423
Japan	1632	716	1245	1288	1025	997	1013	759	475	441	264
Spain	4820	4865	3981	4719	4881	5654	5315	4626	4060	5455	4562
United Kingdom	3974	3046	3793	4171	3475	3903	3469	3364	4236	4815	4760
United States	29718	31212	34928	35805	35514	41031	42365	39264	36784	44030	42043
U. S. S. R.	70778	49688	74399	59686	100499	77419	93393	79917	99734	98760	85800
Yugoslavia	3514	4143	3703	3462	4603	4823	4363	4882	3792	3605	4862

Note: * = Provisional.

Source: F.A.O., *Production Yearbook*, 1972, Vol. 26,

TABLE 5.8 : TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(Thousand metric tons)											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	5.5	7.3	4.1	3.4	4.7	4.7	6.1	5.9	3.9	6.0*	6.0
Argentina	47.2	55.0	48.6	52.5	44.7	63.0	62.0	53.5	66.0	61.7	73.6
Bangladesh	NA	29.1	NA	27.2	27.3	38.1	39.2	40.7	41.2	39.2	34.7
Brazil	187.0	206.8	210.4	248.2	228.3	242.8	258.0	250.2	244.0	255.0	240.0
Burma	47.1	45.5	43.8	43.7	33.2	41.3	68.1	56.9	61.0	41.1	51.8
Chile	7.4	5.6	7.1	5.9	4.9*	7.4	9.4	6.0	8.5	6.4	5.4
China	600.0	721.2*	771.1*	780.2*	789.2*	848.2*	848.2*	775.6*	785.5	785.0	790.0
Indonesia	85.2*	98.0	50.5	81.9	75.5	63.4	67.7	96.2	87.0	60.2	63.1
Iran	18.7	12.3	19.5	24.7	19.5	22.6	18.6	17.9	17.0	15.6	24.0
Malaysia: West	2.2*	3.0*	3.0*	3.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.2	2.5
Mexico	67.4	67.6	67.8	58.2	56.5	59.1	47.3	72.2	79.6	80.0	81.6
Nigeria	13.6	7.4*	13.1*	15.1*	10.9*	11.1*	12.5*	10.3*	12.0*	17.5*	18.0*
Pakistan	102.0 (1)	71.1	103.6 (1)	82.6	110.0	139.7	129.9	125.0	116.3	113.3	86.9
Thailand	47.9	46.6	62.8	75.5	88.4	78.0	85.5	80.0	93.0	49.0*	51.3
India	339.0	341.0	360.0	356.0	293.0	353.4	368.7	361.0	337.0	361.9	409.2
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	11.4	13.6	17.3	12.6	13.8	14.0	12.4	17.2	18.9	18.8	15.8
Canada	92.1	91.2	69.6	76.6	106.2	96.7	99.2	112.2	100.6	101.8	82.7
France	39.4	40.6	43.4	49.0	47.1	47.1	51.7	44.4	45.8	43.0	47.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	9.8	11.6	10.0	8.7	8.3	8.6	7.4	7.6	8.6	9.3	10.2
Italy	46.3	65.2	78.9	73.5	73.1	86.9	74.1	79.4	78.4	79.3	84.0
Japan	139.1	157.5	212.2	192.5	197.5	209.0	193.0	174.0	150.0	149.5	142.0
Spain	31.5	27.2	27.8	34.3	25.6	31.2	26.4	19.5	26.1	27.7	30.0
United States	1050.0	1063.1	1010.6	841.2	855.8	892.6	775.8	818.4	865.4	773.3	793.4
U. S. S. R.	134.0*	156.0*	231.0*	194.0*	235.0*	260.0*	261.0*	234.0*	270.0*	262.0	300.0
Yugoslavia	29.8	54.0	65.8	53.6	54.1	54.3	43.8	46.8	48.7	43.6	62.4

Note : NA = Data not available * = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figures. (1) Including Bangladesh.
 Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook. 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 5.9 : COTTON (LINT) PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(Thousand metric tons)											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Argentina	108	133	99	138	116	87	72	112	145	84	125
Brazil	542	488	504	450	542	444	596	720	672	499	673
Burma	19	18	23	16	15	16	11	12*	15	14	17
China	932*	1019*	1193*	1258*	1409*	1518*	1474*	1518*	1518*	1648*	1409
Egypt	457	442	504	521	455	437	437	541	509	510	514
Ethiopia	4	2	2	3	7	8	10	12	14	16	17
Iran	94	125	121	152	115	117	167	170	160	147*	207
Nigeria	29	49	44	44	43	50	27	55	92*	99	106
Pakistan and Bangladesh	369	422	380	417	466	520	529	539	557	707 (1)	712 (1)
Mexico	520	452	517	567	486	434	531	379	312	372	388
Thailand	14	16	16	20	30	27	30	23	12*	20*	25
India	1073	1138	1067	997	997	1149	1062	1052 ¹	954	1258	1127
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	NA	3	3	9	20	17	32	33	29	20	44
Italy	4	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	2
Spain	112	95	74	81	87	65	78	59	55	43	38
United States	3237	3330	3297	3255	2080	1620	2378	2175	2219	2281	2983
U.S.S.R.	1485*	1756*	1800*	1937	2056	2040	1995	1915	2343	2353	2418
Yugoslavia	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2

Note: NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

(1) Excluding data for Bangladesh.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 5 10 : MILK PRODUCTION

Country	(Thousand metric tons)											
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*	
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria (1)	213	198	184	211	238	273	300	325	344	537	539	
Argentina (3)	4143	4367	4534	4276	4732	4366	4683	4556	4189	4835	5385	
Brazil (4)	5529	5624	6419	6858	6975	6989	7321	7342	7388	8119	8188	
Burma (5)	284	304	324	341	345	345	348	350	353	356	361	
Chile (4) (7)	735	785	812	846	866	884	950	1023	961	1207	1125	
China (3)	2715	2753	2790	2828	2865	2900	2950	2990	3200	4953(2)	5054(2)	
Egypt (2)	1207	1127	1143	1161	1178	1194	1546	1555	1603	1651	1687	
Ethiopia (1)	529	531	532	547	558	571	583	599	615	613	616	
Indonesia (3)	35	33	38	41	44	40	38	36	43	45	48	
Iran (2)	1545	1547	1557	1558	1558	1587	1651	1672	1692	1757	1788	
Malaysia : West (6)	22	24	25	26	26	27	28	30	31	34	35	
Mexico (4)	2464	2425	2457	2531	2606	2757	2832	3203	3247	3395	3490	
Nigeria (3)	276	380	384	388	392	396	400	403	405	203	205	
Pakistan & Bangladesh (5)	11166	11383	11624	11869	12117	12590	13077	13600	14106	10783(12)	11212 (12)	
India (5)	20495	20541	20614	20697	20820	20930	20991	21200	21210	22880	23750	
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia (3) (10)	6879	7013	7128	7133	7521	7019	7176	7780	7500	7359	7128	
Canada (3)	8346	8369	8402	8336	8345	8267	8337	8495	8299	8071	8041	
France (1) (8)	25250	26274	26176	27754	29005	30363	31414	31024	31820	28693	30347	
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (4)(8)	20472	20857	20946	21275	21434	21783	22176	22262	21893	21195	21343	
Italy (2) (8)	10261	9248	9625	10159	10833	10582	10621	10414	10018	9883(1)	9720(1)	
Japan (4)	2446	2769	3027	3227	3414	3570	4020	4513	4766	4831	4943	
Spain (1) (9)	2625	2755	2763	2796	3167	3461	3790	4091	4115	4828	5092	
United Kingdom (3)	12266	11904	11647	12083	11937	12304	12593	12709	12675	13300	14200	
United States (3)	57266	56791	57591	56324	54382	53872	53176	52773	53268	53765	54557	
U.S.S.R. (1) (11)	63931	61248	63262	72563	75992	79800	82300	81500	82900	83200	83200	
Yugoslavia (2)	2425	2369	2433	2501	2723	2825	2848	2832	2762	2753	2904	

Note : * -- Provisional, preliminary or estimated figures.

- (1) Cow, goat and sheep.
- (2) Cow, goat, sheep and buffalo.
- (3) Cow.
- (4) Cow and goat.
- (5) Cow, goat and buffalo.

- (6) Cow and buffalo.
- (7) Twelve months beginning 1st April of year stated.
- (8) Including milk sucked by young animals. Germany and France: Cow's milk only.
- (9) Excluding milk fed to livestock (excluding for the year 1962).
- (10) Twelve months beginning 1st July of year stated.
- (11) Including buffalo milk.
- (12) Excluding Bangladesh.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 5.11 : LIVESTOCK—CATTLE

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>(Thousand head)</i>											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	611	610	525	531	602	801	841	871	847	860	863
Argentina	43300	40009	42300*	46709	48800*	51227	51465	48298	48440	49786	52300
Brazil	76176	79076	79855	84167	90505	89969	89896	92739	95008	97864	98500
Burma	5307	5696	6069	6394	6096	6617	6558	6694	6700	7158	7200
Chile	3046	3017	2845	2870	2900*	3097	2876	2911*	2911*	3051	3125
China	44490 (3)	NA	62003	62837	62904	62900	62950	63000	63100	63150	63200
Egypt	NA	1566	1587	1608	1630	1651	2058	2036	2088	2122	2129
Ethiopia	25051	25188	25270	25425	25604	25783	25961	26108	26232	26309	26450
Ghana	480	480	477	505	528	549	580	580	606	933	908
Indonesia	6348	NA	6538	6537	6700	6893	6816	6900	7000	6151	6200
Iran	4800*	4805*	5320	5250	4900	5350	5500	5300*	5200*	5300	5516
Malaysia: West	298	304	306	312	310	286	286	286	300	323	326
Mexico	NA	30184	28914	21845*	22395*	22800	23294	23628	24876	25124	25827
Nigeria	NA	NA	7445	11080	11190	11300	11410	11500	• 11550	11293	11405
Pakistan and Bangladesh	24064	25852	34860	39010*	42000	41200	42000	43100	43100	19620 (1)	20170 (1)
Saudi Arabia	• NA	NA	99	250	260	270	280	290	300	295	300
Thailand	5459	5441	5347	5236	5104	5167	5250	5260	5263	4667	4377
India	175557(2)	182312	175800	175900	176057	176150	176250	176350	176450	176000	176750
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	18033	18549	19055	18816	17936	18270	19218	20606	22162	24372	27377
Canada (4)	10940	11214	11560	11908	11651	11757	11783	11483	11836	12225	12275
France	20583	20286	20041	20244	20640	21184	21417	21566	21719	21737	21746
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	13277	13351	13014	13053	13680	13973	13981	14061	14286	14026	13638
Italy	9520	9152	8608	9183	9386	9503	9539	10024	9563	8721	8611
Japan (4)	3334	3482	3446	3175	2887	2928	3155	3458	3593	3643	3597
Spain	3539	3683	3671	3697	3694	3844	4000	4185	4288	4235	4249
United Kingdom (4)	11859	11716	11627	11943	12206	12342	12151	12374	12585	12804	13483
United States (4)	100002	103736	106743	109000	108862	108645	109152	109885	112330	114578	117862
U.S.S.R.	82077	86988	85448	87171	93436	97111	97167	95700	95162	99225	102434
Yugoslavia	5884	5355	5094	5219	5584	5710	5693	5261	5029	5138	5148

Note: NA = Data not available.

(1) Excluding Bangladesh.

(2) 1961

(3) 1960

(4) On agricultural holdings.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 5.12 : LIVESTOCK—SHEEP

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>(Thousand head)</i>											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	4995	4469	4000	5000	5726	7129	7534	7668	8250	8400	8420
Argentina	47300	46158	47500*	49000*	48500*	48000*	47800*	44320	44000	41000	40000
Brazil	19162	19718	21033	21906	22312	22170	23065	24606	24333	24270	24400
Burma	78	111	135	171	181	201	224	191	190	172	180
Chile	6436	6422	6553	6690	6596	6502	6675	6600*	6758*	6800	6900
China	60800 (3)	NA	65800	67100	68400	69700	70000	70300	70600	71000	71300
Egypt	NA	1691	1770	1855	1947	2044	1935	1906	1968	2023	2013
Ethiopia	23872	24250	11638	11800	11971	12151	12333	12509	12679	12842	12950
Ghana	NA	700	682	688	691	695	640	640	681	1449	1332
Indonesia	2421	NA	2380	3650	3680	3700	3704	3720	3740	3540	3500
Iran	NA	NA	26000	27700	28990	31000*	33000*	34000*	35000	35500	36000
Malaysia : West	37	38	43	38	38	37	36	36	39	41	41
Mexico	5993	5724	5783	6073	6376	6695	6639	6706	5500	5320	5480
Nigeria	NA	NA	7138	7500	7600	7700	7800	7900	8000	8150	8000
Pakistan and Bangladesh	9500	10263	10650	12890*	13400	14000	14400	14800	15000	16000	16720
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	3100	2530	2660	2800	2950	3100	3200	2950	2975
India	40223 (2)	41850	41290	41650	42014	42100	42250	42400	42600	42800	43000
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	157712	158626	164981	170621	157563	164237	166912	174602	180079	177792	162939
Canada (4)	984	904	878	852	783	700	671	620	616	670	617
France	8924	8945	8626	8821	9056	9186	9248	9794	10037	10234	10115
Germany, Fed. Rep of	1010	980	899	841	797	812	810	830	841	843	850
Italy	8065	7857	7762	7866	8000	8212	8285	8206	8138	7968	7846
Japan (4)	504	389	274	207	146	113	83	64	21	26	27
Spain	20241	20099	19868	20327	18785	18716	18642	18962	18729	18443	17863
United Kingdom (4)	29498	29344	29657	29911	29957	28885	28004	26604	26080	25981	26877
United States (4)	31320	29793	28021	25127	24734	23898	22140	21238	20288	19686	18710
U.S.S.R.	137465	139715	133909	125231	129764	135483	138461	140587	130665	138059	139916
Yugoslavia	11143	10055	9707	9433	9868	10329	10345	9730	8974	8703	8326

Note : NA = Data not available.

(1) Excluding Bangladesh.

(2) 1961

(3) 1960

(4) On agricultural holdings.

Source : U. N. Statistical Yearbook 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

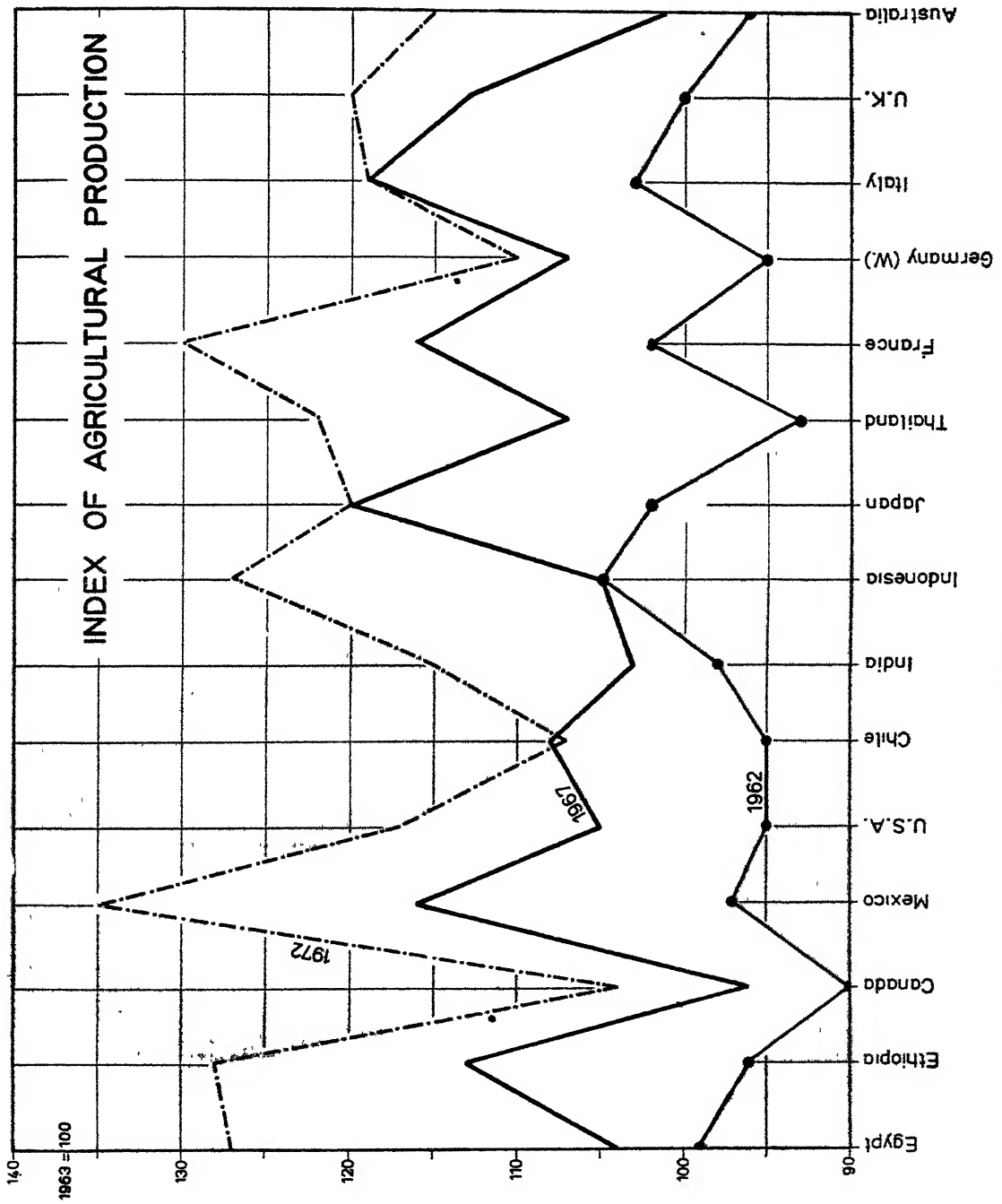
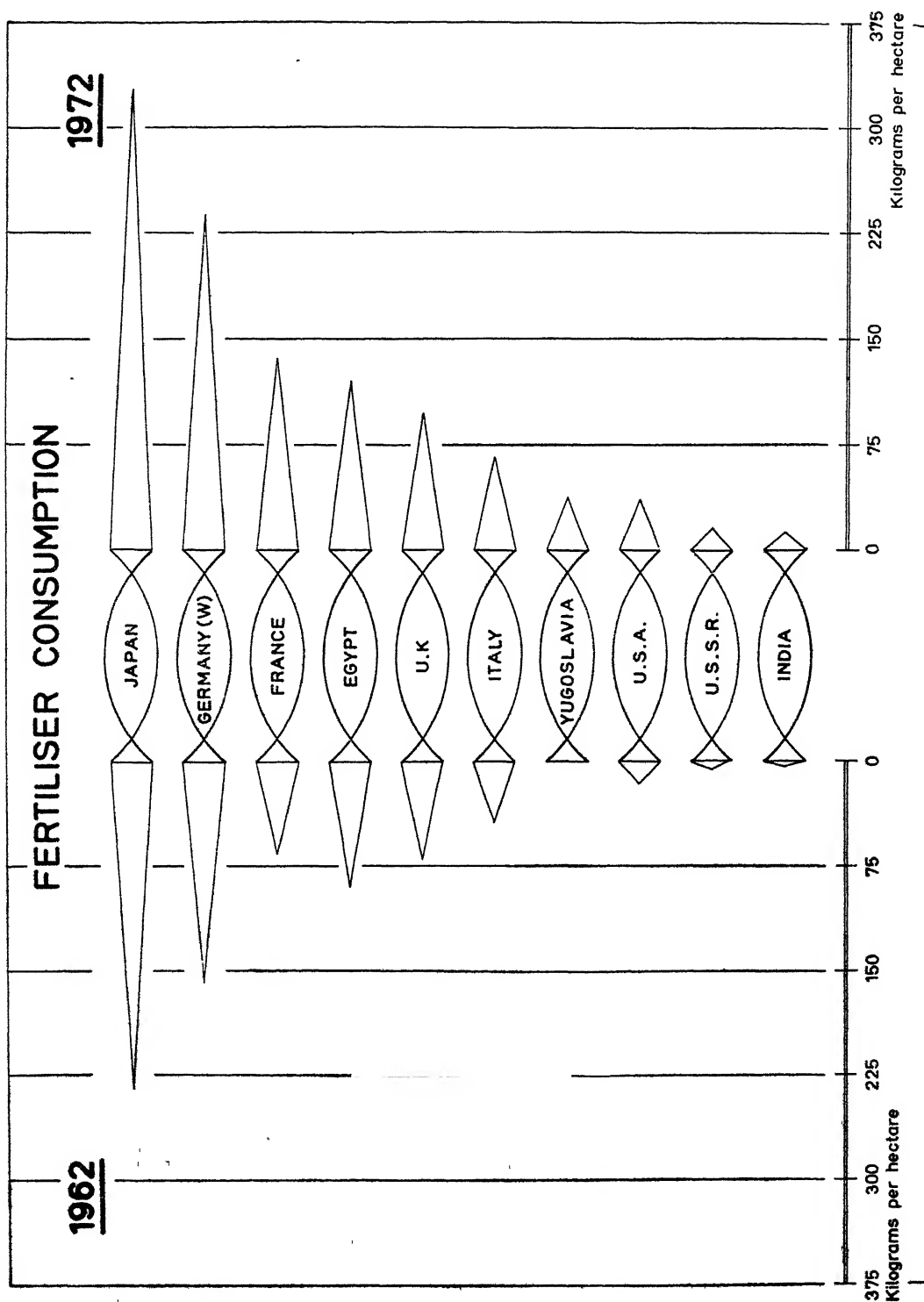


Figure 5.1



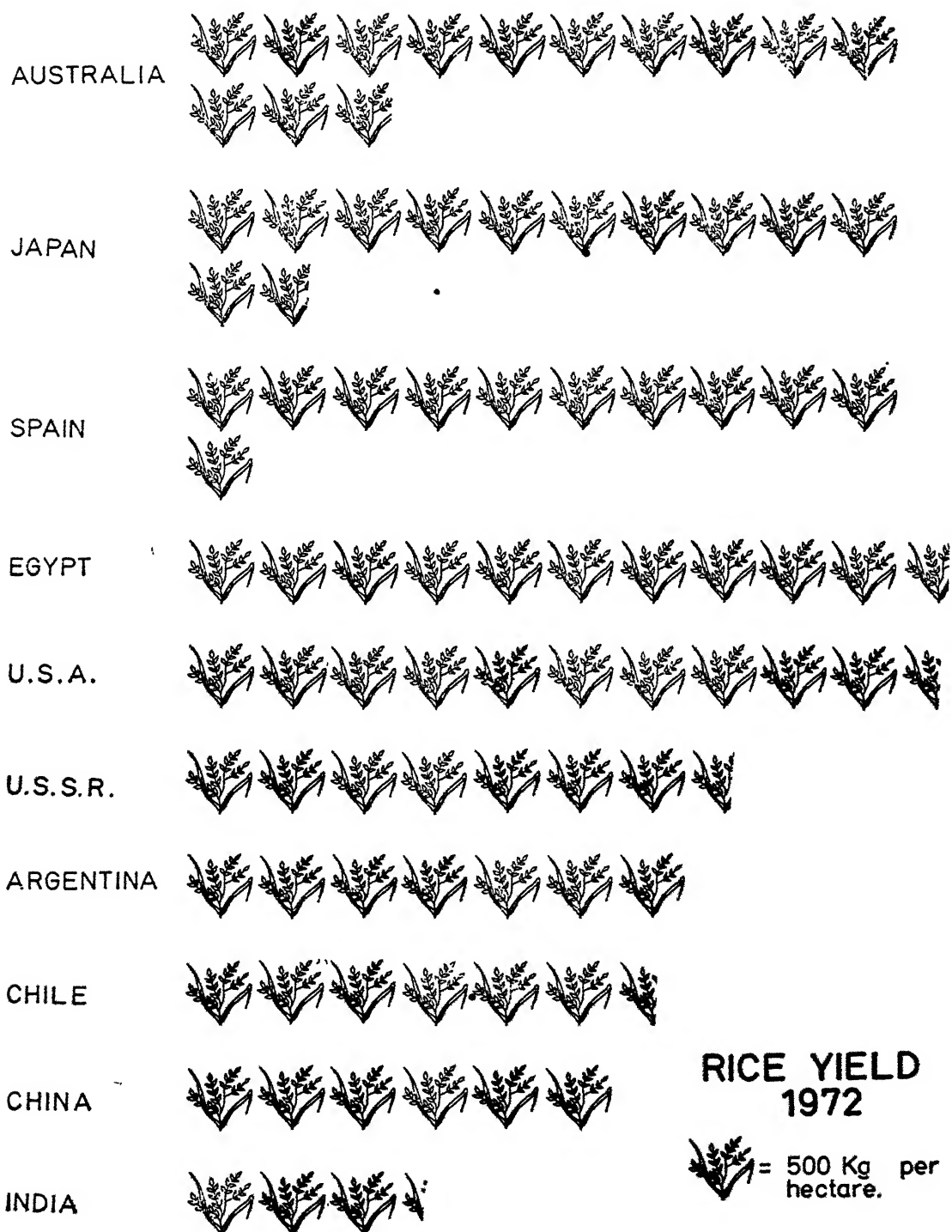


Figure 5.3

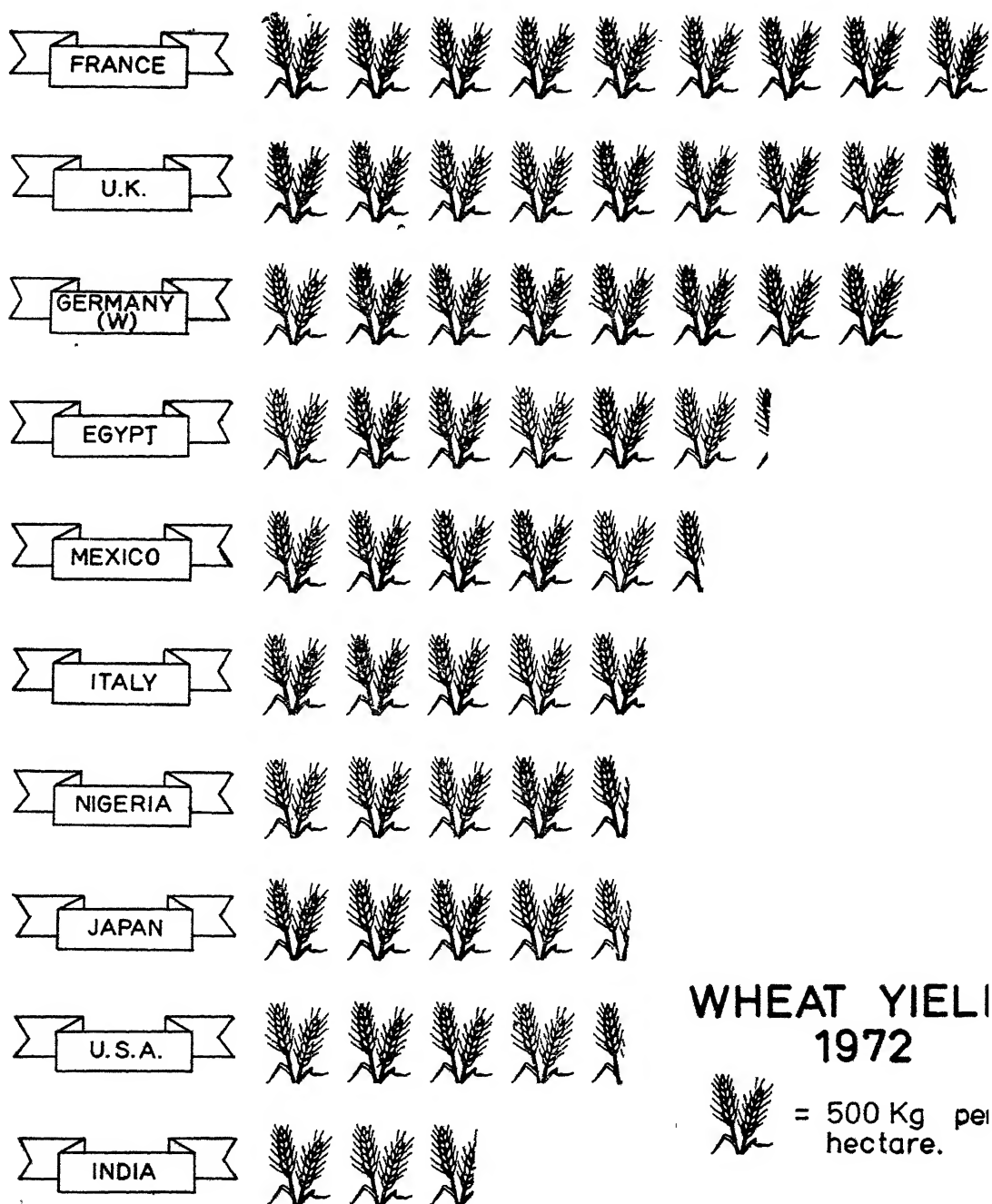
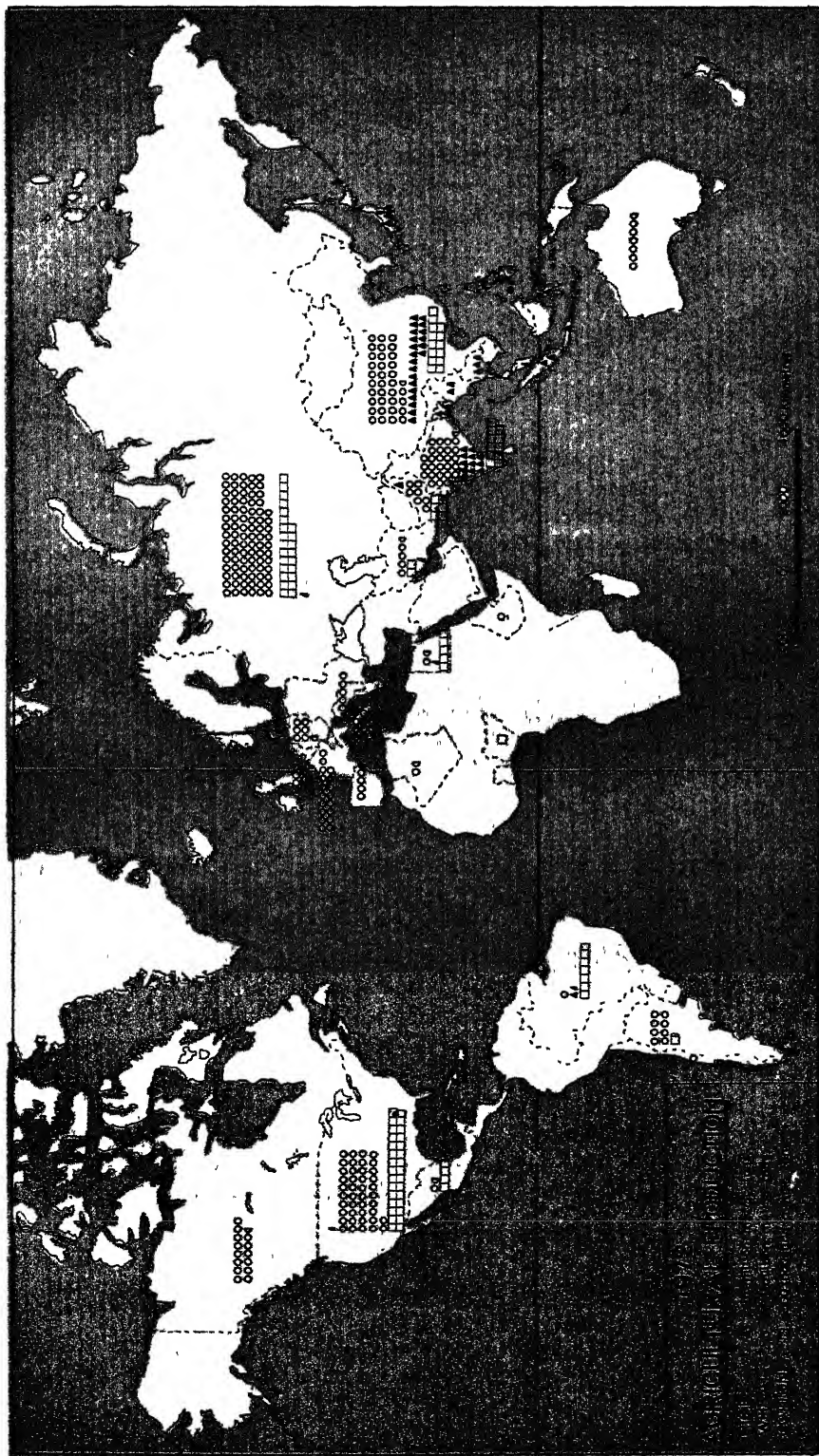


Figure 5.4



Map 2

Industry

Industry has been in the vanguard of economic progress in most countries. It produces the vast bulk of goods which enter the consumption stream after the more basic needs, like food, are satisfied. Industrial development has a logic of its own which is governed by a variety of considerations like the size of the country, endowment of natural resources, skills, and economic policies adopted by national governments. Relatively simple industries, which require more or less standardised and less sophisticated technologies like cotton textiles, sugar, cement, etc., have been the first to be explored by the developing countries. As economies progress, more complex industries appear on the scene.

While industrial development has been quite fast in the last decade almost all over the world, there are sharp differences in the rates of growth among countries. In Japan, Iran, Spain etc., industrial production nearly trebled; in Egypt, Ghana, Mexico, Argentina, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R., production more than doubled. The slow growing countries with less than 50 per cent increase in production, in the ten years, principally include the U.K.

The development of the Indian industry was at more than 8 per cent per year until 1965. With the precipitate fall in agricultural production in 1965-67 industry came under the spell of recession from which it hardly ever recovered. In the past seven years, industrial expansion has been in low key, partly due to the plethora of regulation and controls including the Industrial Licensing Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Price Controls, Exchange Control, Foreign Collaboration Approval, Company Law, conditions imposed by the All-India Term Financing Institutions, etc. The multiplicity of controls aimed at systematising and energising industrial growth have themselves become a burden and vitiated the environment in which rapid industrial development could have taken place.

The development of basic metal industries has been gradually diversified internationally. The major producers of crude steel in 1962 included the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., West Germany, France, the U.K., etc. Japan stepped up production to three and a half times in the ten years. 1962-72, and China to two and a half times. On the other hand, output in the U.S.A., France, Germany, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. increased by only 43 per cent, on an average. Among

these countries also, there were considerable differences in growth rates. The U.S.S.R. which produced 20 per cent less output than the U.S.A. in 1962, produced 2 per cent more in 1972. In aluminium, the U.S.A. is the principal producer with an output equivalent to the combined production of Canada, Italy and the U.S.S.R. which are the other major producing countries.

Fertilisers are another important intermediate industry producing a critical input for agriculture. Countries whose output is more than 1 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers include the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Japan, France, West Germany and Italy in that order. With high prices of oil and shortage of naphtha, the fertiliser industry has received a serious setback. Efforts are being made to replace naphtha by coal as raw material. But commercial production has not yet begun.

Some of the basic chemicals which provide inputs to other industries include sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, etc. The major producers are the U.S.A., Japan, West Germany, the U.S.S.R., France and Italy, in order of importance. Production of caustic soda in India in 1972 was 395,000 tonnes, less than 5 per cent that of the U.S.A. In soda ash the largest producer was the U.S.S.R. with an output of 3.85 million tonnes, followed by the U.S.A., France, West Germany and Japan. India produced 486,000 tonnes in 1972. The U.S.A. predominates in sulphuric acid production with an output of about 28 million tonnes (1972) compared to 13.7 million tonnes in the U.S.S.R. and 6.7 million tonnes in Japan. Other major producers are West Germany, France, the U.K. and Spain, each producing about 3-5 million tonnes. India's output was 1.1 million tonnes.

Another dimension of industrial progress is given by the consumer goods industry which include a variety of items from motor cars to sugar. Almost every industrialised country produces cars in smaller or greater measure. The principal producers, each with output of more than 1 million cars, are the U.S.A., Japan, West Germany, France, the U.K. and Italy. Japan's progress has been the most remarkable. In the ten years, 1962-72, Japan's car production shot up 15 times. The production of passenger cars in the U.S.S.R. was only 730,000, less than ten per cent that of the U.S.A. In relation to the output of major producers, car production in India is insignificant. Even Brazil produced almost nine times as many cars as India in 1972. The low output of cars is an indication of the low standard of living.

There are a variety of other industries like cement, paper, cotton fabrics, woollen, rayon and acetate fabrics, sugar, etc., which provide basic consumer goods. India's production of cement was over 15 million tonnes in 1972, less than one-fifth that of U.S.A. and about a half that of France and Italy. In the ten years, 1962-72, India's cement production nearly doubled. It would have been even higher but for severe policy constraints like Price Control. Paper is a forest based industry and its distribution among world countries is uneven compared to that of cement or cotton textiles. The U.S.A. is the overwhelmingly large producer with an output of 43 million tonnes, followed by Japan with 11 million tonnes. India's output in 1972 was 800,000 tonnes only about 2 per cent that of the U.S.A.

Sugar is a raw material based industry. The major producers include the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Brazil, India and China. The growth of sugar industry in the years 1962-72 has been relatively faster (more than 100 per cent) in Brazil and China. The growth of the Indian sugar industry has been limited by the availability of sugarcane.

India is one of the largest producer of cotton fabrics, with an output of 8,024 million metres (1972) compared to 5174 million metres in the U.S.A. The output of cotton textiles in the U.S.A. declined in the ten years, 1962-72, by 3282 million metres. Similarly, in Canada,

Japan, France, West Germany, the U.K., Italy, etc., production has declined. The same trend is visible in respect of woollen, rayon and acetate fabrics in countries like the U.S.A., Japan, West Germany, the U.K., etc., particularly after the middle of the 1960s. These trends indicate a redistribution of the textile industry in favour of the less developed countries and the scope that exists for exports. In fact the developing countries can gradually shift over to less sophisticated industry while the developed countries specialise in industries requiring more advanced technologies.

TABLE 6.1: INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1963 = 100

Country	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Argentina	104	114	129	129	131	141	151	173	186	198
Brazil	100	105	102	114	117	137	150	167	NA	NA
Egypt	77	116	121	117	115	131	136	NA	NA	NA
Ghana	88	104	104	112	120	135	142	154	NA	NA
Iran (2)	92	114	127	143	170	186	229	251	299	356
Mexico	92	113	119	132	142	154	168	186	194	210
Pakistan and Bangladesh (3)(4)	88	111	118	130	140	155	167	180	160	NA
India	92	109	118	118	117	124	133	139	143	153
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
Australia (7)	93 (5)	108 (5)	112 (5)	116 (5)	121 (5)	130 (5)	137 (5)	142 (11)	145 (11)	153 (11)
Canada (1)	94	110	119	127	131	140	146	152	159	170
France	95	107	109	116	119	124	139	152 (10)	160 (10)	173 (10)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	97	108	114	116	114	128	144	154	157	163
Italy	92	102	107	119	128	136	140	150	146	156
Japan	90	116	120	136	162	190	222	258	270	290
Spain	89	111	127	146	154	167	190	205	213	250
United Kingdom (6)	96	108	111	113	113	120	123	124	125	126
United States	95	107	117	128	131	138	145	139	139	151
U.S.S.R. (8) (9)	93	107	117	127	139	151	162	175	189	201
Yugoslavia	87	116	125	131	130	139	154	168	186	200

Note: NA = Data not available.

Industrial production covers mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water and does not cover, unless otherwise indicated, construction.

(1) Includes contract drilling, except for the year 1962.

(2) Figures relate to 12 months beginning 21 March of year stated.

(3) Excluding electricity and manufactured gas.

(4) Figures relate to 12 months beginning 1 July of year stated.

(5) Excluding mining.

(6) Excluding open-coast coal mining.

(7) Figures relate to 12 months beginning 1 July of year stated.

(8) Including logging, motion picture production, cleaning and dyeing; excluding prospecting and drilling of oil and natural gas wells, prospecting and preparing sites for the extraction of minerals, publishing gas distribution and all kinds of own-account construction activities.

(9) Commercial fishing and the processing and cold storage of fish and fish products by factory-type vessels are included.

(10) Excluding clothing.

(11) Including the extraction of coal.

Source: U. N. Statistical Yearbook, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.2 : COAL PRODUCTION

(Thousand metric tons)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	53	38	46	45	45	17	—	17	15	NA	NA
Argentina	211	207	335	374	357	411	472	522	616	632	675
Brazil	1583	1542	1782	2186	2144	2295	2364	2437	2361	2498	2497
Burma	3	3	10	15	16	16	9	8	12	15	16
Chile	1638	1515	1592	1544	1462	1357	1417	1491	1377	1486	1332
China (1)	250000*	270000*	290000*	299000	327000*	227000*	300000*	325000*	360000*	390000*(3)	400000 (3)
Indonesia	472	591	448	271	320	207	176	191	172	198	179
Iran (2)	205	228	274	285	285	290	297	490	530	600	1000
Mexico (7)	1106	1225	1277	943	1261	1424	1558	1500*	1800*	2000*	2170
Nigeria	634	577	699	740	640	203	—	16	59	194	341
Pakistan and Bangladesh (1)	995	1243	1214	1471	1358	1323 (6)	1200 (6)	1250 (6)	1249 (6)	1317 (3)	1251 (3) (6)
India	61370	65956	62440	67162	67974	68223	70813	75411	73698	71499	74771
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	23501 ¹	23848	26249	30064	31651	32805	37839	39813 (6)	44298 (6)	45111	49056
Canada	7283	7894	8460	8641	8449	8296	7928	7849	11598	13728	15810
France	52359	47754	53030	51348	50338	47624	41911	40583	37364	33014	29763
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (4)	141899	142786	142704	135464	126290	112294	112166	111780	111443	111053	102707
Italy	693	586	471	389	418	410	365	303	295	256	151
Japan (3)	54399	52052	50929	49534	51347	47482	46568	44690	39694	33432	28098
Spain	12695	12908	12196	12943	12873	12364	12322	11627	10751	10686	11160
United Kingdom (5)	200604	198936	196725	190499	177388	174898	166713	152970	144564	147137	119500
United States	395522	430450	454710	475284	492548	508379	500665	513436	550388	503027	535242
U.S.S.R.	363430	369302	381266	397645	406592	414123	416434	425795	432715	441416	451119
Yugoslavia	1189	1286	1262	1169	1133	908	835	681	643	707	599

Note : The figures relate to anthracite and bituminous coal (including semi-bituminous), but exclude lignite and brown coal, except where otherwise stated.

NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

— = Magnitude zero.

(1) Including lignite.

(2) Twelve months beginning 21 March of the year stated.

- (3) Including brown coal.
- (4) Low grade coal has been included at its hard-coal equivalent.
- (5) Figures from 1962 to 1965 are for Great Britain only. Excluding Coal production at quarries but including open-cast coal. From 1966 onwards figures exclude Northern Ireland.
- (6) Twelve months ending 30 June of the year stated.
- (7) Beginning 1971, production data refer to coal consumed in cokeries.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook* , 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.3 : CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION

<i>Country</i>	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	6	10	20	23	21	23	28	30	31	35*	35*
Argentina	644	913	1267	1348	1266	1328	1556	1690	1859	1955	2151
Brazil (3)	2396	2737	2938	2983	3782	3734	4453	4925	5390	5997	6518
Chile (4)	495	489	544	441	540	596	526	601	547	607	581
China	10000	12000	14000	15000	15000	11000	15000	16000	17000 (4)*	21000 (4)*	23000 (4)*
Egypt	188	194	177	179	195	200*	190*	190*	300	256	227*
Mexico	1851	1974	2280	2399	2750	3060	3284	3470	3846	3784	4396
Pakistan and Bangladesh (4)	11	12	12	13	13	90	100*	100*	100*	100*	NA
Thailand	7	3	4	6	6	3	6	6	40	NA	NA
India	5149	5885 (4)	6033 (4)	6412 (4)	6607 (4)	6383 (4)	6447 (4)	6464 (4)	6271	6175	6756
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	4238	4653	5047	5459	5890	6266	6502	7016	6875 (1)	6800 (1)	6585 (1)
Canada	6507	7427	8281	9134	9090	8794	10159	9350	11198	11040	11859
France	17240	17557	19780	19604	19585	19655	20410	22511	23773	22859	24054
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	32563	31597	37339	36821	35316	36744	41159	45316	45040	40314	43706
Italy	9757	10157	9793	12681	13639	15890	16964	16428	17277	17452	19815
Japan	27546	31501	39799	41161	47784	62154	66893	82166	93322	88557	96901
Spain	2311	2492	3150	3516	3847	4512	4971	5981	7394	7782	9530
United Kingdom	20820	22882	26651 (5)	27439	24705	24278	26277	26846	28316 (5)	24175	25321
United States (2)	89202	99120	115281	119260	121654	115406	119260	128151	119309	109265	120875
U.S.S.R.	76307	80231	85038	91021	96907	102224	106537	110328	115889	120660	125589
Yugoslavia	1595	1588	1677	1769	1867	1832	1997	2220	2227	2452	2588

Note : * = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

NA = Data not available.

(1) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

(2) Data do not include steel for castings made in foundries operated by companies not producing ingots.

(3) Excluding alloy steels.

(4) Ingots only.

(5) 53 weeks.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.4: ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Brazil	20.1	17.6	26.6	30.4	33.0	37.5	41.3	56.1	47.2	48.7	60.8
China	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	80.0*	90.0*	120.0*	130.0*	140.0*	140.0
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	39.7	108.9	113.1	113.0	107.0	131.1
Mexico	—	4.8	15.4	19.5	20.3	21.5	22.5	32.4	34.0	39.9	39.5
India	35.2	55.1	55.1	61.6	65.3	96.4	120.1	132.6	161.0	176.1	165.1
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia											
Primary	16.4	41.9	87.0	87.8	92.0	92.8	97.3	126.4	205.6	218.2 (4)	212.5 (4)
Secondary (4)	6.5	6.2	8.2	13.8	14.1	18.0	20.0	NA	—	—	NA
Canada Primary	626.2	652.6	764.4	753.4	807.3	873.9	888.3	978.6	962.7	1002.1	907.1
France											
Primary	294.5	298.4	316.0	340.5	363.5	361.2	365.7	371.7	381.1	383.6	392.4
Secondary (1)	46.9	49.6	50.3	50.2	59.6	62.7	73.6	88.3	87.4	97.8	111.9
Germany Fed. Rep. of											
Primary	177.8	208.8	219.9	234.4	243.9	252.9	257.4	262.7	309.3	427.5	444.7
Secondary (1)	142.7	156.4	188.6	202.9	196.7	185.5	231.9	271.3	238.5	275.7	294.0
Italy											
Primary	82.9	91.4	115.6	124.0	128.5	127.8	142.3	144.6	146.5	136.4	149.5
Secondary	56.0	65.0	58.0	61.0	85.0	102.0	102.0	128.0	154.0	150.0	164.0
Japan											
Primary	171.4	223.9	265.8	293.9	337.3	382.1	481.9	568.8	732.8	893.2	1014.9
Secondary (1)	71.5	92.4	107.8	123.7	140.5	181.2	226.2	281.1	322.1	349.2	411.6
Spain											
Primary	41.7	45.5	49.6	51.9	63.7	78.2	89.3	106.4	119.9	125.8	147.3
Secondary	0.5	13.9	15.1	22.7	23.2	21.0	35.5	49.9	50.2	35.5	NA
United Kingdom											
Primary (3)	34.6	31.1	32.2	36.2	37.1	39.0	38.2	33.8	39.6	119.0	171.4
Secondary	131.8	149.0	171.6	178.0	183.6	178.6	188.0	209.5	214.4	189.1	197.4
United States											
Primary	1921.4	2097.9	2315.8	2498.8	2692.9	2965.8	2952.9	3441.0	3607.1	3560.7	3739.8
Secondary (1)	418.9	458.7	500.5	581.2	628.7	633.0	741.1	776.7	708.7	740.6	857.9
U.S.S.R.	900.0*	760.0*	800.0*	840.0*	890.0*	965.0*	1000.0*	1100.0*	1100.4*	1180.0*	1250.0*
Yugoslavia	28.0	35.4	34.3	38.8	42.0	44.6	48.1	48.4	47.7 (2)	46.6	59.5

Note: = The series relate to primary aluminium recovered by the electrolytic reduction of alumina from domestic and imported ores. Where important and available, separate series are shown for the production of secondary (i.e., derived from scrap) aluminium.

* = Provisional, primary or estimated figure.

NA = Data not available.

-- = Magnitude zero.

(1) Including alloys.

(2) Including secondary.

(3) Including the pure content of virgin alloys.

(4) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

Source: UN *Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.5: CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Country	(Thousand metric tons)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	20498	23646	26231	26025	33268	38388	42168	43841	48204	37758	50477
Argentina	13661	13514	13961	13672	14559	15953	17457	18096	20026	21578	22130
Brazil	4367	4669	4353	4488	5548	7079	7823	8461	8165	8314	8179
Burma	584	636	556	545	568	587	729	746	753	875	968
Chile	1524	1722	1784	1656	1620	1620	1785	1740	1593	1651	1613
China	6800	7500	8500	10000	13000	11000*	15000*	20000*	24000*	25600*	29600*
Egypt	4676	5599	6351	6481	6264	5577	8575	12350	16406	14731	10630
Indonesia (4)	22784	22275	22943	23920	23045	25155	29712	36620	42103	43790	54080
Iran	65809	73557	84612	94126	105445	130578	141637	168488	191740	223921	248498
Malaysia (2)	58	52	49	49	48	46	202	447	859	3275	4432
Mexico	16000	16433	16535	16874	17317	18702	20015	21058	21501	21412	22163
Nigeria	3328	3772	5953	13538	21000	16817	7127	27001	54095	76374	90914
Pakistan and Bangladesh	447	470	499	526	497	498	500	478	482	462	455
Saudi Arabia	75750	81049	85798	101033	119456	129304	141003	148846	176850	223414	285583
Thailand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	2	10	13	13*
India	1077	1653	2212	3022	4647	5667	5853	6723	6809	7185	7486
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	—	—	190	334	432	967	1766	2007	3892 (5)	12645 (5)	16118
Canada	33020	34845	37147	39457	43248	47394 (1)	51207 (1)	55487 (1)	62258 (1)	66520 (1)	75511 (1)
France	2370	2522	2846	2988	2932	2832	2688	2499	2309	1861	1484
Germany, Fed.	6776	7383	7673	7884	7868	7927	7982	7876	7535	7420	7098
Rep. of, Italy	1806	1784	2669	2207	1756	1606	1505	1477	1408	1295	1152
Japan	760	785	657	671	782	788	744	749	770	752	711
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	84	127	190	151	123	143
United Kingdom	128	125	129	84	78	88	81	77	83	83	83
United States	361658	372001	376609	384946	409170	434573	449885	455656	475289	466704	466956
U.S.S.R. (3)	186244	206069	223603	242888	265125	288068	309150	328299	353039	377075	400440
Yugoslavia	1525	1611	1799	2063	2222	2374	2494	2699	2854	2961	3200

Note : NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional preliminary or estimated figure.

Production data relate to crude petroleum including shale oil but excluding natural gasoline.

— = Magnitude zero.

I — A marked break in the series is indicated by a vertical bar.

- (1) Including synthetic crude petroleum.
- (2) Production in East Malaysia: Sarawak only.
- (3) Data includes gas condensates.
- (4) Prior to 1964, excluding West Irian Production.
- (5) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1969, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.6 : NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS PRODUCTION

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria	NA	NA	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0*	22.3*	39.0*	50.0
Argentina	2.1	5.0*	4.0*	4.0*	4.0*	2.7	10.7	24.9	20.4	34.2	39.5	38.0
Bangladesh	NA	NA	4.0*	34.3	41.2	42.1	48.9	39.0	45.0	25.0	21.6	98.1
Brazil (1)	12.0	12.9	13.5	7.2	14.4	6.5	7.6	9.3	6.5	22.2	67.7	71.0
Burma	NA	NA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	15.5	49.7
Chile (1)	223.7	223.6	171.6*	194.0*	183.0*	150.0*	104.8	116.6	107.0	124.2	126.1	106.5
China (1)	NA	NA	451.0*	500.0*	680.0*	800.0*	850.0*	940.0*	1040.0*	1426.0*	1853.0*	2245.0
Egypt (1)	106.5	111.2	114.2	128.1	149.1	163.3	146.1	139.8	117.8	118.3	120.0*	151.8*
Indonesia	—	—	15.0	46.0	46.0	41.0*	41.0*	43.0*	42.8*	45.3	48.2	59.9
Iran	—	—	9.0*	13.0*	15.8*	25.0*	25.4	23.0*	26.1*	30.9*	36.2*	108.0
Malaysia : West	NA	—	—	—	—	—	16.0*	18.0*	31.0*	26.0*	42.5*	40.0
Mexico	40.0*	83.0*	121.0*	131.7*	134.0*	164.5*	173.0*	257.7	362.3	330.3	327.4	356.3
Pakistan	24.2 (3)	74.6 (3)	94.7 (3)	48.7	52.3	51.0	58.3*	77.0*	128.0	152.0	215.0	274.4
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0*	34.5	69.0
Thailand (1)	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	8.9	8.0	8.0*	10.0*	10.3	7.7
India	151.3	193.2	221.6	237.4	232.0	309.0*	402.3*	563.0*	729.6*	846.1*	946.0	1051.0
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia	24.4	20.5*	19.1*	26.0*	35.5*	44.0*	55.0*	95.0*	160.0*	145.0*	176.0*	182.10
Canada	307.3	302.4	314.4	340.7	377.3	477.9	470.1	554.2	671.6	726.2	805.0	800.0
France	772.6 (4)	745.9	912.5 (4)	1081.9	1066.0	1223.5	1239.5	1367.8	1313.1	1351.1	1416.8	1471.8
Germany, Fed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rep. of,	1112.2	1200.2	1269.4	1289.0	1418.9	1501.3	1559.1	1597.7	1574.1	1504.6	1320.8	1470.6
Italy	688.7	725.4	773.5	836.3	904.9	950.1	1095.8	1088.5	960.3	955.8	1034.2	1045.5
Japan	1088.6	1151.4	1298.7	1394.0	1615.0	1789.3	2034.7	2098.5	2130.9	2105.1	2125.4	2454.1
Spain	137.5	153.0	154.6	234.3	322.6	371.7	424.9	494.0	550.6	592.0	596.6 (1)	688.0
United Kingdom	465.6	513.6	562.2	598.5 (5)	665.9 (5)	732.1 (5)	855.0 (5)	840.7 (5)	710.0 (5)	747.8 (5)	772.8 (5)	816.0
United	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)
States (2)	3042.0	3490.0	4012.0	4465.0	5081.0	5546.0	6607.0	7139.0	7632.0	8161.0	8091.0	8472.0
U.S.S.R. (1) (6)	1168.0	1414.0	1759.0	2099.0	2712.0	3188.0	3753.0	4177.0	4509.0	5423.0	6055.0	6551.0
Yugoslavia (1)	13.0	20.5	62.9	87.1	90.1	99.9	101.0	119.8	183.3	266.4	254.2	266.9

Note : Years relate to twelve-month periods (July 1 to June 30)

NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

— = Magnitude zero.

(1) Calendar year referring to the first part of the split year

(2) Excluding sodium nitrate.

(3) Including data for Bangladesh,

(4) May—April.

(5) June—May.

(6) Including an unspecified amount of technical nitrogen.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1969 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

TABLE 6.7 : CAUSTIC SODA PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Argentina	55	48	61	76	75	69	79	88	95	113	123
Bangladesh (3)	NA	1	2	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	NA
Brazil	84	85	89	89	99	112	138	115	137	136	158
Chile	7	7	7	8	8	18	4	3	2	1	NA
Egypt	18	18	16	19	19	19	20	20	20	18	NA
Indonesia	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	NA	2	NA	NA
Iran (1)	1	1	4	4	5	6	7	8	7	NA	NA
Mexico	73	88	80	102	110	118	140	154	166	170	169
Pakistan (3)	5 (2)	3	5	9	8	14	20	22	28	31	31
India	127	152	184	215	231	251	317	348	374	376	395
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (3)	48	57	65	71	76	92	100	107	113	120	132
Canada	392	440	498	583	651	731	766	856	860	869	921
France	588	642	735	671	762	870	869	1042	1094	1178	1240
Germany, Fed.											
Rep. of,	901	1047	1122	1178	1303	1424	1503	1542	1682	1773	1935
Italy	503	549	612	691	713	801	832	838	1012	1044	1078
Japan	975	1082	1239	1305	1398	1648	1911	2206	2606	2809	2900
Spain	142	152	169	168	162	173	190	236	254	279	310
United States	4976	5275	5796	6197	6891	7618	8045	8997	9130	8768	9311
U.S.S.R.	884	965	1061	1199	1282	1402	1525	1668	1783	1866	1899
Yugoslavia	52	68	74	85	88	85	85	81	90	89	92

Note : Unless otherwise stated the figures refer to the total production of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide).

NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

(1) Production in urban areas only.

(2) Including Bangladesh.

(3) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated (Pakistan beginning 1963).

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.7A: SODA ASH PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
(Thousand metric tons)											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Brazil	71	76	60	75	94	92	100	106	NA	NA	NA
Chile	6	8	9	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mexico	88	96	106	122	140	225	288	316	316	319	347
Pakistan and Bangladesh	26	32	31	34	29	54	58	66	73	78(1)	77(1)
India	223	268	282	322	350	356	399	423	446	479	486
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
France	925	927	1018	1089	1126	1084	1127	1330	1419	1421	1427
Germany, Fed. Rep. of,	1012	1055	1134	1165	1190	1158	1275	1327	1334	1351	1397
Italy	616*	623	620	563	594	674	669	660	NA	664	NA
Japan	594	641	728	762	801	872	1012	1164	1230	1278	1300
Spain	161	186	199	224	232	245	267	315	333	444	483
United States	4179	4205	4224	4238	4335	4180	3972	3844	3859	3745	3792
U.S.S.R.	2216	2417	2603	2728	2815	3011	3128	3289	3485	3629	3850
Yugoslavia	96	91	92	93	94	98	100	109	113	105	117

Note : Unless otherwise stated the figures refer to the total production of soda ash (sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3), excluding natural sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3).

NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

(1) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

Source U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.7B : SULPHURIC ACID PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	23	27	33	39	35	38	48	NA	NA	NA	NA
Argentina	118	109	151	162	149	154	163	184	180	188	242
Bangladesh (4)	NA	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	7	4	NA
Brazil (2)	259	288	300	252	300	365	367	421	NA	NA	NA
Chile (1)	129	136	178	193	180	220	249	327	373	374	NA
Egypt	94	113	170	194	213	229	260	29	154	30	NA
Iran	NA	NA	NA	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	4
Mexico	339	387	433	508	579	640	743	1067	1235	1443	1518
Pakistan (4)	18 (3)	16	18	19	22	20	25	24	32	31	32
India	469	568	680	685	690	804	984	1121	1077	1000	1131
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (4)	1154	1277	1470	1636	1809	2023	1923	1883	1780	1603	1750
Canada	1559	1625	1761	1964	2268	2495	2587	2175	2475	2661	2749
France	2271	2394	2702	2916	3073	3227	3349	3527	3682	3923	4114
Germany, Fed. Rep. of,	3101	3316	3602	3751	3834	3778	4210	4481	4435	4388	4735
Italy	2551	2711	2890	2979	3369	3524	3487	3354	3319	3097	3033
Japan	4910	4991	5372	5656	6031	6284	6591	6759	6925	6659	6714
Spain	1499	1462	1528	1616	1781	1796	2067	2152	2309	2454	3010
United Kingdom	2775	2927	3185	3358	3168	3234	3335	3287	*3352	3459	3449
United States (5)	17873	18993	20796	22540	25750	26141	25895	26795	26832	26691	28165
U.S.S.R.	6132	6885	7647	8518	9367	9734	10159	10665	12059	12775	13685
Yugoslavia	286	391	472	435	542	592	589	696	747	807	849

Note: The figures refer to production expressed in terms of pure (monohydrate) sulphuric acid (100% H₂SO₄) and include the sulphuric acid equivalent of oleum or "fuming" sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄ + nSO₃).

NA—Data not available.

*=Provisional.

(1) Strength of acid not reported.

(2) Figures represent about 90 per cent of the total national output.

(3) Including Bangladesh.

(4) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated (Pakistan beginning 1963)

(5) Including data for government owned but privately operated plants.

Source: U. N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.8 : MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION

Country	Code (1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Argentina (3)	A	93.9	79.5	119.0	141.1	137.1	133.7	131.6	156.2	169.0	196.0	202.0
	B	34.7(4)	26.3(4)	47.4(4)	55.6(4)	42.3(4)	41.1(4)	47.5(4)	60.4(4)	49.7	58.1	66.6
Brazil (3)	A	97.1	99.9	110.7	113.5	135.1	140.6	169.5	242.7	255.4	363.0	436.7
	B(4)(5)	94.1	74.2	73.0	71.7	89.5	84.8	109.4	109.4	161.0	152.4	176.8
Mexico (3)	A	NA	49.5	66.4	67.3	84.8	86.0	102.7	113.6	136.5	160.0	170.0
	B	NA	25.9	33.3	27.8	33.1	38.5	44.2	51.1	63.1	53.6	62.9
India (6)	A	30.9	23.8	33.6	35.3	37.4	38.9	44.6	43.1	45.0	50.0	51.0
	B(4)	26.8	28.4	33.5	37.3	35.0	31.5	39.0	35.1	40.5	40.6	38.0
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia (3)(9)	A	152.8	219.5	321.3	334.5	293.7	296.3	330.0	341.7	394.1	374.5	387.5
	B	44.5	51.6	67.9	69.3	71.2	72.3	71.0	78.2	86.7	79.1	80.5
Canada	A	424.6	533.8	560.7	710.7	701.5	711.9	885.2	1033.0	936.7	1096.8	1154.5
	B	80.4	99.1	110.3	144.8	200.6	211.9	260.1	301.3	253.2	279.4	319.9
France	A	1306.6	1481.8	1351.3	1374.0	1761.3	1751.8	1832.8	2168.4	2458.0	2694.0	2993.0
	B	229.6	254.6	264.0	242.1	262.9	257.9	242.9	290.8	291.8	315.8	344.8
Germany, Fed.	A	2109.2	2414.1	2650.2	2733.7	2830.1	2295.7	2862.3	3437.0	3528.3	3692.0	3514.0
Rep. of,	B	247.4	253.7	259.4	242.8	220.5	185.2	240.2	286.3	318.4	291.8	302.9
Italy (10)	A	877.8	1105.3	1028.9	1103.9	1282.4	1439.2	1544.9	1477.4	1719.7	1701.1	1732.4
	B(7)	69.0	75.3	61.6	71.6	83.5	103.5	118.7	118.6	134.5	116.0	107.4
Japan	A	268.8	407.8	579.7	696.2	877.7	1375.8	2055.8	2611.5	3178.7	3717.9	4022.3
	B	867.7	992.9	1204.1	1222.4	1442.1	1797.2	2030.8	2064.9	2124.5	2105.6	2276.7
Spain	A	70.9	83.0	123.8	159.9	254.7	279.4	316.8	380.0	454.7	460.0	613.6
	B	40.5	53.1	60.9	74.0	89.0	86.2	76.1	73.8	77.3	68.4	88.7
United Kingdom	A	1249.4	1607.9	1867.6(8)	1722.0	1603.7	1552.0	1815.9	1717.1(8)	1641.0	1741.9	1921.3
	B	425.1	403.8	464.7(8)	455.2	438.7	385.1	409.2	465.8(8)	457.5(7)	458.6(7)	407.9(7)
United States (2)	A	6933.2	7637.7	7751.8	9305.6	8598.3	7436.8	8822.2	8223.7	6546.8	8505.0	8823.9
	B	1240.2	1462.7	1540.5	1751.8	1731.1	1539.5	1896.1	1923.2	1692.4	2053.1	2446.8
U.S.S.R.	A	165.9	173.1	185.2	201.2	230.3	251.4	280.3	293.6	344.2	529.0	730.0
	B	560.8	590.0	604.2	612.6	654.8	697.3	749.9	784.6	814.9	862.4	650.7(4)
Yugoslavia	A	11.3	17.9	26.0	33.4	31.8	35.7	43.9	51.4	62.5	60.0	70.8
	B	9.2	11.2	12.9	13.8	13.4	13.8	14.4	15.4	28.8	32.2	18.6

Note:

*=Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure

NA=Data not available.

(1) A=passenger cars; B=Commercial vehicles.

(2) Factory sales.

(3) Including assembly.

(4) Excluding wheeled tractors.

(5) Including station wagons.

(6) Production by ordnance factories is not included.

(7) Including trolley buses.

(8) Fifty three weeks.

(9) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

(10) Production for the military not included.

Source: *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.9 : CEMENT PRODUCTION

Country	(Thousand metric tons)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	872	884	785	739	657	731	866	949	924	964	NA
Argentina	2927	2535	2891	3305	3487	3552	4213	4347	4770	5553	5454
Bangladesh	NA	96*	66*	57*	44*	76*	84*	NA	NA	64 (6)	23(6)
Brazil	5039	5188	5583	5873	6320	6405	7281	7824	9002	9803	11381
Burma	53	124	131	133	141	132	176	183	167	197	200
Chile	1147	1169	1267	1188	1364	1234	1251	1436	1349	1370	1404
China	8000	10000	10500	11000	11000	8000	9000	9994	10000	12000*	NA
Egypt	2313	2528	2265	2320	2637	2754	3147	3613	3684	3921	NA
Ethiopia (1)	30	44	34	73	89	138	174	166	175	183	NA
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	133	263	408	442	531	412
Indonesia	505	430	439	423	339	324	410	536	532	NA	NA
Iran (3)	668	736	1088	1417	1538	1517	2000	2342	2575	2850	3600
Malaysia (West)	326	362	466	738	784	899	937	973	1030	1095	1160
Mexico	3352	3762	4425	4304	4907	5997	6126	6787	7267	7521	8753
Nigeria	483	527	663	983	1002	1750 (2)	574	566	596	664	1117
Pakistan	1395 (4)	1457 (5)	1624 (5)	1633 (5)	1965 (5)	2162 (5)	2550 (5)	2606 (5)	2605 (5)	2702 (5)	2605(5)
Saudi Arabia	196	217	259	250	323	418	511	590	675	703	910
Thailand	965	998	1059	1249	1484	1737	2168	2403	2627	2779	3392
India	8586	9355	9690	10578	11058	11310	11944	13624	13956	14932	15756
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	2935	3120	3625	3903	3747	3720	3927	4306	4510	4685	4804
Canada	6205	6314	7109	7665	8369	7361	7233	7284	7275	8317	9091
France	16852	18060	21505	22428	23437	24775	25568	27697	29009	28948	30245
Germany, Fed. Rep. of,	28593	29217	33632	34133	34738	31711	33443	35079	38324	41012	43149
Italy	20172	22088	22840	20695	22430	26276	29549	31348	33076	31799	33459
Japan	28787	29932	32895	32486	37565	42494	47677	51387	57189	59434	66292
Spain (3)	6739	7153	8117	9361	12077	13477	15187	16315	16702	17160	19500
United Kingdom	14253	14123	16966	16971	16787	17609	17870	17419	17057	17697	18048
United States	58937	61609	64379	65078	67146	64449	68791	69575	67427	71054	74931
U.S.S.R.	57328	61018	64934	72388	80013	84809	87512	89740	95248	100331	104299
Yugoslavia	2518	2847	3039	3103	3232	3313	3765	3964	4399	4954	5751

Note : * = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

NA = Data not available.

— = Magnitude zero.

I = A marked break in the series is indicated by a vertical bar.

(1) Twelve months ending 10 September of year stated.

(2) Beginning July 1967, incomplete coverage.

(3) Excluding natural cement, (excluding the years 1970 and 1971).

(4) Including Bangladesh.

(5) Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated.

(6) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

Source : U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.10 : PAPER PRODUCTION

Country	(Thousand metric tons)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Argentina	352	319	399	519	523	469	524	579	605	678	NA
Brazil	490	512	532	503	593	653	687	800	957	1252	1430
Chile	71	77	81	90	104	121	111	141	140	136	125
China	2320*	2500*	2550*	2650*	2750*	2850*	2950*	3050*	3590*	3769*	3880
Egypt	88	96*	103	106	108	108	130	133*	135*	125	128
Mexico	445*	483*	514*	569	610	648	701	787	857	870	941
Pakistan and Bangladesh (1)	57	58*	56	56	51	60	79	99*	100	64	80
India	454	529	560	600	641	663	707	715*	823	780	800
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (2)	437	506	565	650	681	732	725	796	879	893	912
Canada	2010	2179	2337	2755	2824	2884	2965	3246	3257	3428	3789
France	2390	2562	2665	2716	2991	3081	3195	3569	3704	3845	4200
Germany, Fed. Rep. of,	3378	3535	3822	4020	4106	3964	4457	4854	5108	5137	5351
Italy	1432	1595	1667	1829	2116	2419	2692	3106	3238	3021	3394
Japan	4732	5358	6229	6114	7018	7723	8487	9696	11055	10956	11578
Spain	302	447	495	585	651	796	990	983	1166	1395	1360
United Kingdom	3287	3454	3639	3756	3791	3722	3925	4146	4146	3760	3870
United States	30383	31679	33738	35889	38577	38172	41435	43540	42864	43340	NA
U.S.S.R.	3126	3291	3487	3936	4323	4711	4954	5233*	5601	5934	6212
Yugoslavia	231	272	325	348	372	415	438	472	510	535	591

Note : The data relate to the production of all paper and paperboard excluding newsprint.

NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

(1) Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated.

(2) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.11 : WOVEN COTTON FABRICS PRODUCTION

Country	Code (1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria (3)	A+B	NA	NA	1	2	4	11	30	NA	41	NA	NA
Argentina (4)	A+B	65.2	62.6	76.5	82.5	72.5	70.7	72.9	NA	75.9	NA	NA
Bangladesh (2)	A	NA	50	44	45	37	50	48	56	54	48(12)	21(12)
Brazil (2) (7)	A+B	248	231	243	I 1262	1343	1230	1409	1426	1081	NA	NA
Burma (2)	A	5	8	9	7	9	10	19	22	21	21	NA
Chile (2) (7)	A+B	77	89	89	92	95	99	102	101	100	95	85
Ghana (2)	A	NA	NA	NA	NA	5900*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ghana (2)	A	NA	NA	NA	NA	5900*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt (4)	A+B	81.0	80.1	88.0	79.9	97.2	92.7	102.3	106.1	101.4	113.6	NA
Ethiopia (3) (13)	A	18	27	21	34	43	58	NA	NA	NA	79	NA
Ghana (2) (5)	A	NA	NA	12	13	15	32	45	43	36	51	43
Iran (2)	A+B	304	386	429	423	431	445	467	477	450(16)	450(16)	482
Mexico (4) (6)	A+B	47.2	I 98.7(17)	112.8	114.8	114.8	124.7	94.7	128.2	118.7	115.7	115.2
Nigeria (3) (6)	A+B	NA	NA	NA	86	148	195	183	236	284	272	NA
Pakistan (2) (6) (9)	A	663(14)	614	634	654	596	625	654	649	663	720(12)	687(12)
Thailand (3) (5)	(10)	92	117	143	198	231	277	290	NA	370	345	376
India (2)	A+B	6972	7299	7720	7643	7336	7277	7896	7706	7621	7356	8024
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia (3) (6)	A+B	46	47	53	57	57	58	60	57	59	58	58
Canada (2) (5) (15)	A	281	290	302	306	247	251	250	210	189(3)	188(3)	157(3)
France (4)	A+B	240.6	241.6	242.3	210.1	223.8	210.0	198.9	206.3	197.0	197.2	204.7
Germany, Fed.												
Rep. of. (4)	A+B	222.6(5)	207.8(5)	206.4(5)	206.3(5)	198.7(5)	177.6(5)	186.0(5)	190.8(5)	182.4	179.1	188.6
Italy (4)	A+B	141.7	146.0	134.7	102.7	132.9	132.7	126.3	127.9	128.6	122.9	124.4
Japan (3)	A+B	3083	2938	2965	3013	2913	2825	2744	2779	2616	2482	2264
Spain (4)	A+B	108.3	104.0	109.5	109.3	119.5	115.9	96.0	199.5	120.7	112.8	125.8
United Kingdom (2)	A	957	927	946(8)	928	837	681	668	661	627	559	513
United States (2)	A+B	8456	8009	8199	8447	8083	7569	6837	6369	5711	5613	5174
U.S.S.R. (3)	A+B	5300	5478	5814	5975	6173	6426	6638	6725	6653(5)	6934	6984
Yugoslavia (3)	A+B	312	348	378	394	416	378	401	415	390(11)	391(11)	374(11)

Note: * = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure

NA = Data not available.

I = A marked break in the series is indicated by a vertical bar.

(1) A = Pure B = Mixed.

- (2) Million metres.
 - (3) Million square metres.
 - (4) Thousand metric tons.
 - (5) After undergoing finishing processes.
 - (6) Including finished fabrics.
 - (7) Incomplete coverage (Brazil: prior to 1967).
 - (8) Fiftythree weeks.
 - (9) Mill production only.
 - (10) It is believed that this series relates to pure cotton fabrics.
 - (11) Including cellulosic fabrics.
 - (12) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.
 - (13) Twelve months ending 10 September of year stated.
 - (14) Including Bangladesh.
 - (15) Factory shipments.
 - (16) Including linen fabrics.
 - (17) Data not strictly comparable with that for previous years.
- Source: *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.12 : WOVEN RAYON AND ACETATE FABRICS PRODUCTION

Country	Code (1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Argentina (4)	A	8.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh (3)	A	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.7	5.7	4.2	NA	NA
Brazil (3) (5)	A+B	NA	120.0	127.0	173.7	213.3	217.4	336.0	359.4	238.9	NA	NA
Chile (2)	A	2.5	3.3	3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Egypt (4)	A+B	8.2	8.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.5	NA	NA	14.8	NA
Mexico (4)	A+B	2.9	I 7.9 (6)	6.2	7.0	7.5	I 18.2(6)	33.9	28.1	30.3	32.6	NA
Pakistan (3)	A	20.9 (9)	15.4	29.5	26.9	29.4	37.2	59.5	73.2	65.7	56.2(11)	8.4(11)
India (2) (5)	A+B	602.1	651.1	835.2	870.3	852.6	881.6	992.7	894.0	933.4	973.2	919.2
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia (3) (8) (11)	A+B	17.2	19.7	22.4	26.8	27.6	29.8	31.1	30.3	29.2	26.7	21.1
Canada (2)	A+B	81.7	88.8	96.7	100.8	100.6	1003.6	112.6	102.4	86.4 (3)	87.0 (3)	NA
France (4) (5) (10)	A+B	32.0	36.7	38.7	31.9	37.2	34.4	38.4	44.4	43.1	43.0	47.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of, (3)	A+B	549.1	590.9	644.0	684.0	626.0	548.0	610.0	637.0	592.4	563.4	538.4
Italy (4)	A	28.8	31.0	25.3	19.0	17.0	15.7	15.5	15.5	12.3	(7)	(7)
Japan (3) (8)	A+B	1641.8	1624.0	1594.5	1653.4	1660.8	1654.3	1618.9	1649.9	1545.2	1430.6	1271.5(6)
Spain (4)	A	9.9	13.2	13.1	13.0	14.1	14.3	15.1	16.0	22.4	19.0	18.8
United Kingdom (2) (5)	A+B	516.9	512.6	557.8 (12)	571.7	563.9	484.4	507.3	538.1	(A+B)	(A+B)	(A+B)
United States (2)	A+B	1452.1	1567.3	I 1645.9 (6)	1649.6	1550.8	1534.4	1594.7	1536.1	484.4	471.6	451.2
U.S.S.R. (3) (7)	A+B	723.9	729.8	734.7	684.7	742.5	793.6	801.2	823.1	1374.2	1221.7	1281.0
Yugoslavia (3) (5)	A+B	21.8	20.6	22.7	24.3	30.0	27.4	31.3	29.9	890.6	889.5	910.0
										28.9	34.0	36.1

Note: * = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

NA = Data not available.

I = A marked break in the series is indicated by a vertical bar.

(1) A-pure ; B-Mixed.

(2) Million metres.

(3) Million square metres.

(4) Thousand metric tons.

(5) Including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

(6) Data not strictly comparable with those in previous years.

(7) Finished fabrics.

- (8) Including finished fabrics.
- (9) Including Bangladesh.
- (10) Including fabrics of natural silk.
- (11) Twelve months beginning 21 March of year stated (Australia, ending 30 June, except for the year 1972).
- (12) Fiftythree weeks.
- (13) Shipments.

Source: *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 6.13 : SUGAR PRODUCTION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	—	2	2	1	3	6	7	10	10*	19*	20
Argentina	793	1050	992	1305	1035	781	933	974	976	996	1303
Brazil	3238(a)	3037(a)	3391(a)	4614(a)	3842(a)	4275(a)	4382	4174	5019(a)	5298	6151
Burma	61	67	54	71	64	71	75	80*	90*	95*	100
Chile	73	110*	108	104	176	124	185*	195*	228	192	152
China	1300*	1800*	2000*	2200*	2400*	2575*	2500*	2700*	2900*	3050*	3150
Egypt	345	384	411	404	360	364	414	489	495*	550*	550
Ethiopia (4)	41	64	68	75	55	77(a)	70(a)	70	103	120*	131
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	2	7*	10*	3*	8*	10
Indonesia (a)	589	652	650	778	607	659	600	725*	708	834	889
Iran	155	165	185	242	356	457	458	540*	617	637	598
Mexico	1531	1735	1933	2121	2266	2411	2336	2564	2402	2489	2587
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	16	21	8	12*	72	31	28
Pakistan and Bangladesh	211	316	257	314	525	555	429	541	770*	590*	400(5)
Thailand (a)	151(2)	125(2)	168(2)	320(2)	269(2)	232(2)	189(2)	325	495	640	702
India	3036	2497	2839	3493	3633	2357	2375	4190	4634	3959	3707
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	1930	1799	2002	2073	2447	2389	2800	2269	2507	2732	2869
Canada	150	164	170	149	158	154	128	143	112	141	133
France	1621	1998	2330	2377	1856	1734	2301	NA(3)	NA(3)	NA(3)	NA(3)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of,	1486	2037	2108	1601	1917	2049	1974*	NA(3)	NA(3)	NA(3)	NA(3)
Italy	997	913	1086	1241	1346	1654	1290	NA(3)	NA(3)	NA(3)	NA(3)
Japan	293(1)	387	391	588	566	547	627	639	646	696(1)	595(1)
Spain	555	413	584	506	591	600	716	823	887	984	981
United Kingdom	810	785	889	973	936	976	937	1006	925	1055	1124
United States	3991	4418	5068	4872	4790	4802	5104	4971	5327	5278	5494
U.S.S.R.	6522	5978	7643	9700	9019	9188	9815	10079	8847	8402*	9674(6)
Yugoslavia	246	340	359	363	576	490	433	514	385	380*	374

Note: This table covers the production of centrifugal sugar from both beet and cane, and the figures are expressed, as far as possible, in terms of raw sugar. However, in the case of countries suffixed with (a) they are expressed in terms of sugar 'tel quel', where exact information about polarisation or grades is lacking.

NA=Data not available.

*=Provisional preliminary or estimated figure.

- (1) Including data for Ryukyu Islands.
- (2) Crop year.
- (3) Beginning 1969, separate data for the individual members of the European Economic Community are not available.
- (4) Twelve months ending 10 September of year stated except 1966 and beginning 1968.
- (5) Excluding data for Bangladesh.
- (6) Including sugar processed from imported raws.

Source: U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

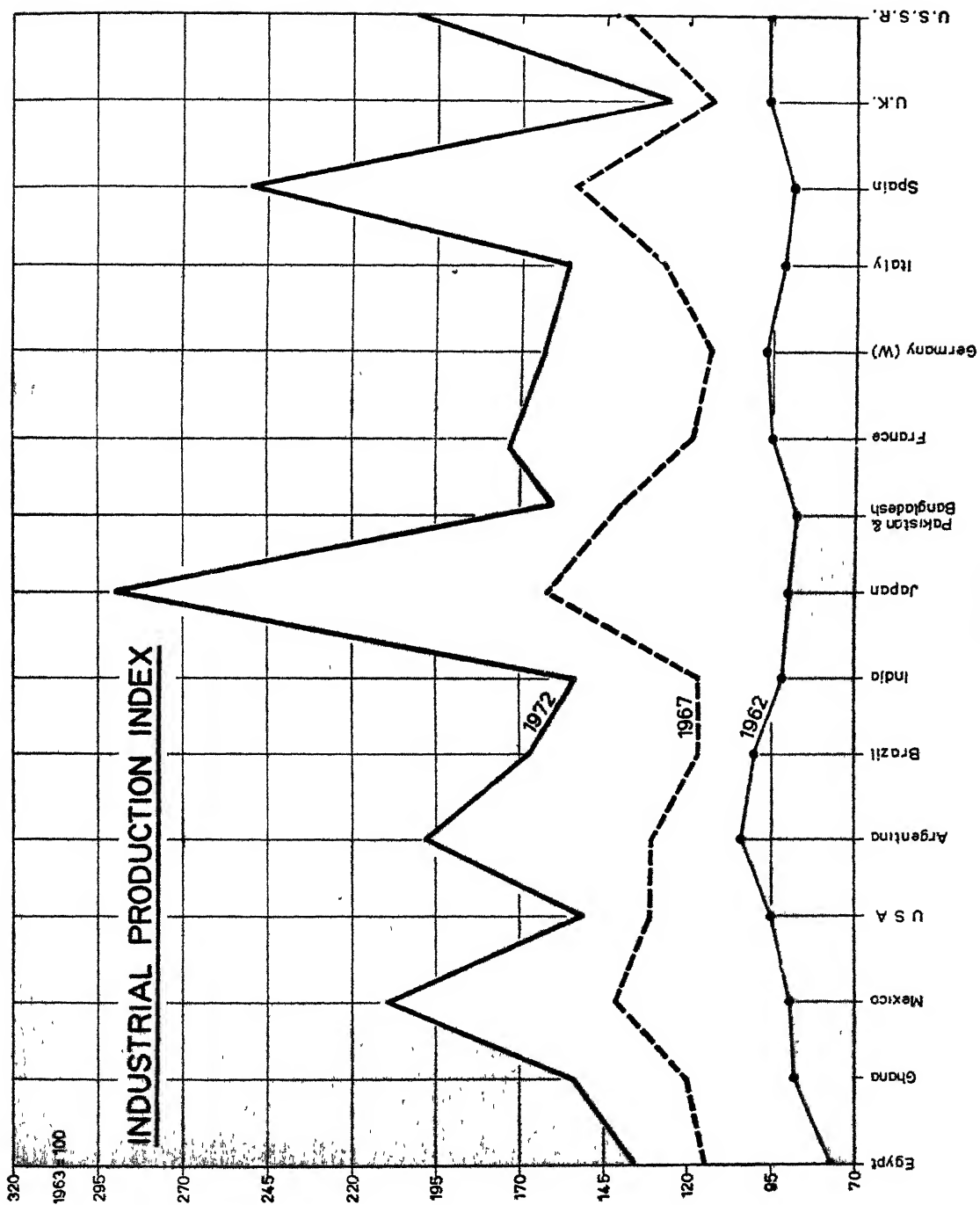


Figure 6.1

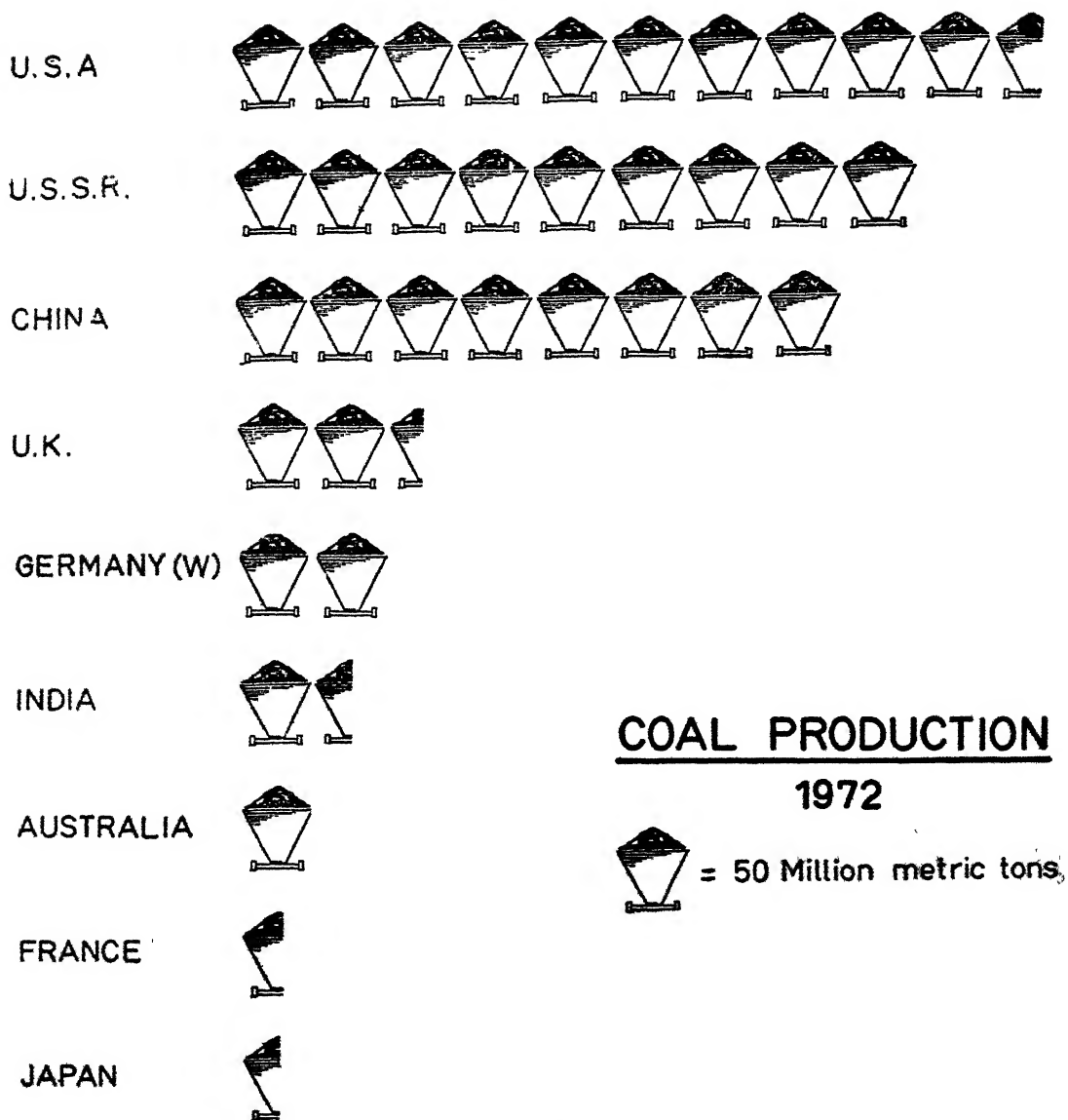


Figure. 6.2

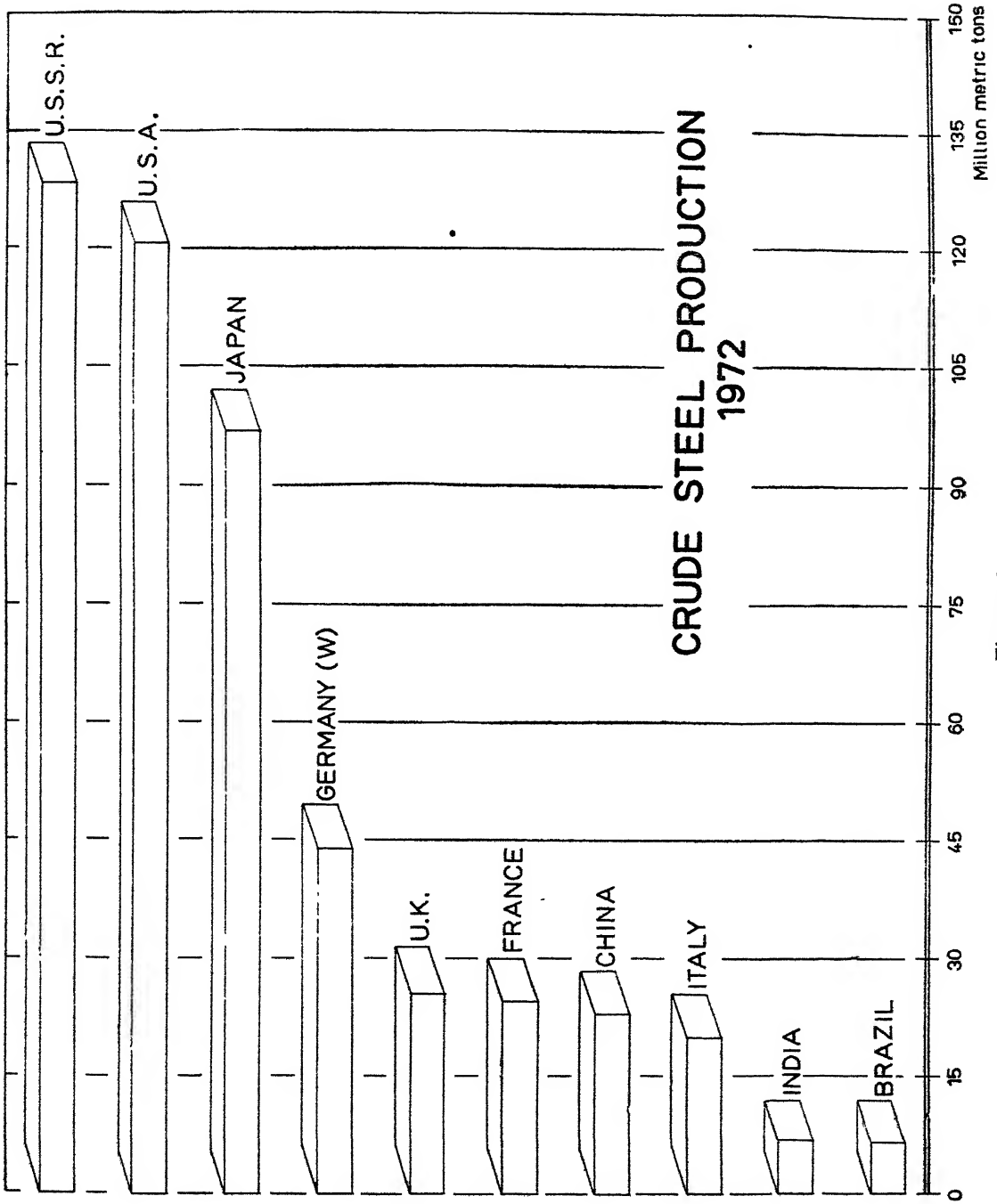


Figure 6.3

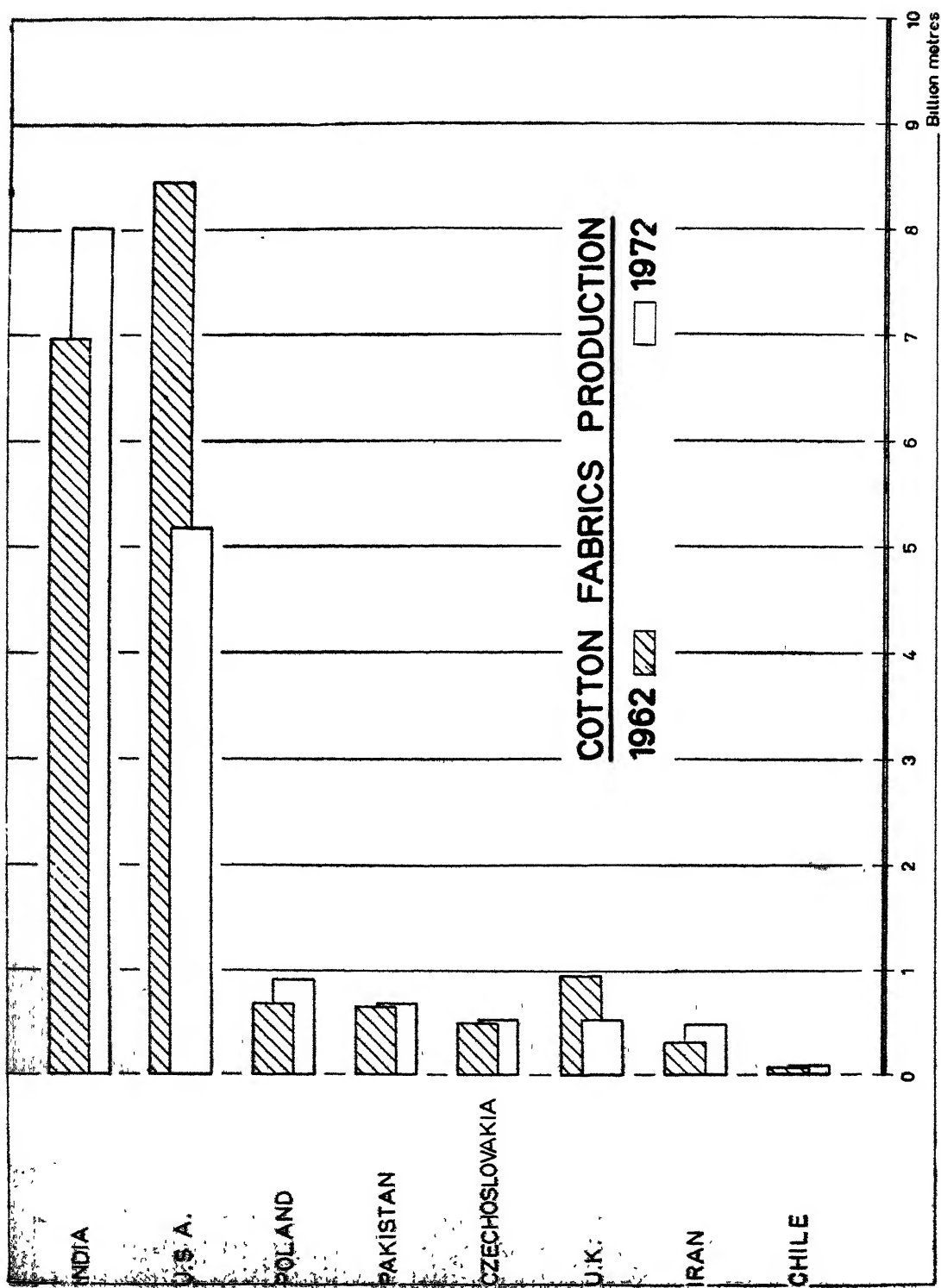


Figure 6.4

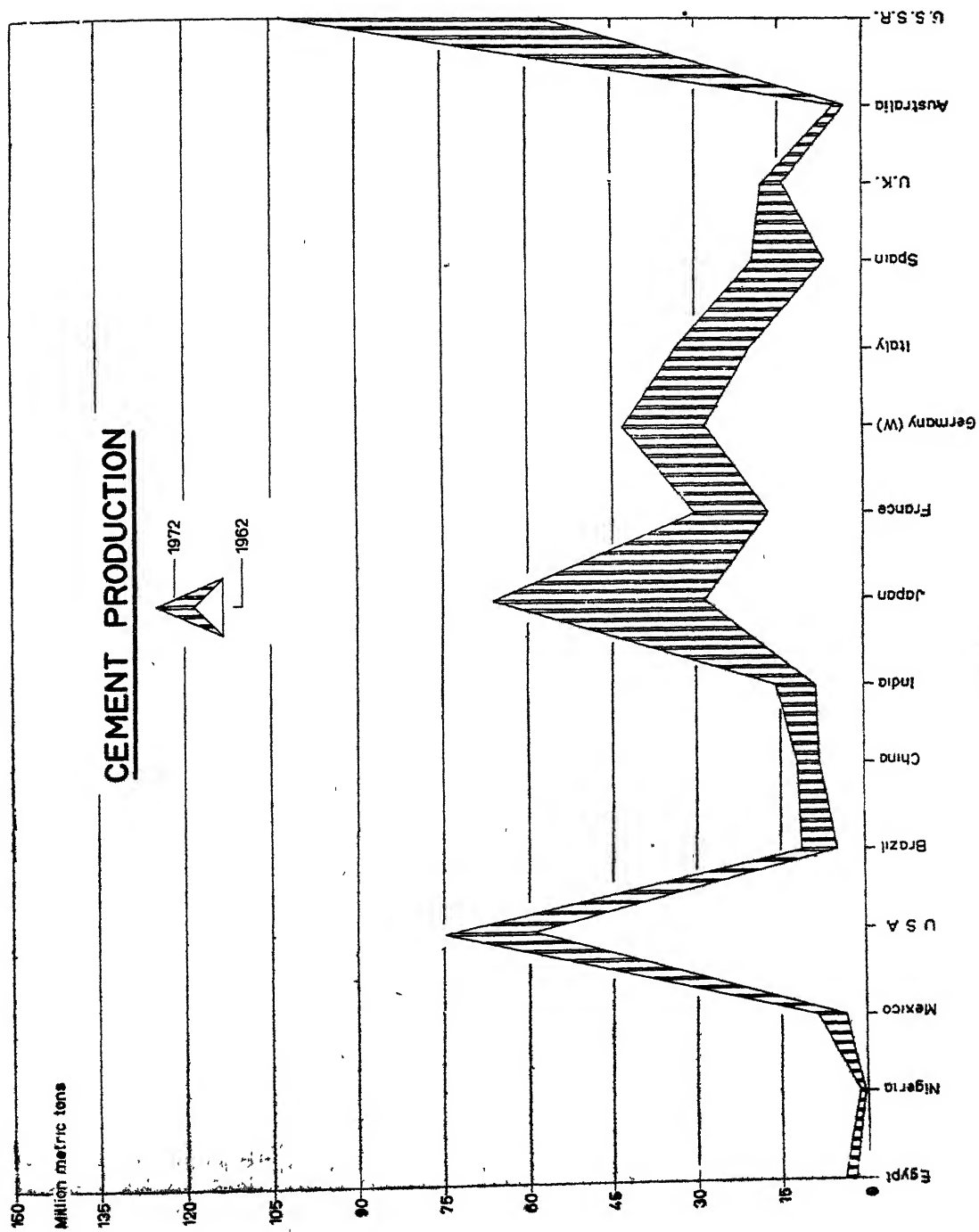


Figure 6.5

Power

Electricity, which is the most versatile form of energy, has been described as the sinews of economic development. It is of such fundamental importance that per capita electricity consumption is sometimes taken as a rough index of the state of economic progress. Electricity provides the motive force to industry, irrigation, railways, etc. Its industrial consumption is by far the most important, in most countries. In India, for example, 67 per cent of the power was utilised by industry and about 10 per cent by agriculture. The development of a country presumes the growth of power generation in adequate measure.

There are three principal sources of power, namely, thermal, hydro and nuclear. The raw material for thermal power is either coal or oil. The possibility of harnessing hydroelectric power depends upon the natural physical features and water resources. These limitations restrict the amount of hydel electricity that can be generated. It is true that hydro based electricity is the cheapest though it is more capital intensive. With the increase in world oil prices, oil based electricity generation will be much more expensive.

Thermal power is the most predominant in all countries except Ghana, Nigeria, Canada, Brazil and Yugoslavia. In Canada and Brazil the differences in power generation from thermal and hydro sources, are quite substantial. For example, in 1971 hydel electricity exceeded thermal electricity in Canada by 109 billion Kwh and in Brazil by 36 billion Kwh. In all other countries the vast bulk of electricity is thermal. Thermal sources contributed 82 per cent to electricity generation in the U.S.A., 76 per cent in Japan, 92 per cent in Germany, 84 per cent in the U.S.S.R., and 54 per cent in India.

The U.S.A. is the largest producer of electricity. Its thermal power alone was more than 1409 billion Kwh, compared to about 670 billion Kwh in the U.S.S.R. The thermal electricity produced in India was only 33 billion Kwh and total electricity about 61 billion Kwh. The latter is about 3.5 per cent of the electricity generated in U.S.A.

Nuclear power is still in its infancy. In Canada, the U.S.A., India, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R., where nuclear power stations have been commissioned, the nuclear power generated is only 2.6 per cent of the total power, including

thermal and hydro. The major producer of nuclear power is the U.S.A., followed by the U.K. They together produced more than 62 per cent of the nuclear power generated by the ten countries.

India's power generation programme has been continuously lagging behind the Plan targets. The gap between achievement and targets increased from 0.3 billion Kwh of installed capacity in the First Plan (1951-56) to 4.7 billion Kwh in the Fourth Plan (1969-74). In fact, in the Fourth Plan, less than a half of the additional installed capacity was actually implemented, though financial outlays were very much outstripped. Also, a number of units stopped working mainly due to poor maintenance. With the installed capacity of about 18.5 million Kwh, actual generation of power did not measure up to even half of the installed capacity. Furthermore, nearly 18 per cent of the electricity generated is lost in transit. This is only partly due to long distances over which electricity has to be transmitted. The main reasons are inappropriate size of conductors, low power factor of predominantly industrial and agricultural loads, inadequacy of interconnections, lack of integrated operations, etc. As a result of the shortfall in the installed capacity as well as the less than full utilisation of capacity, serious power crisis emerged all over the country in 1973. Even in May 1974, the gap between requirements and availability of power was 7.5 million Kwh. The States which were the worst affected were Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The shortage of electricity led to reduced hours of working in factories and to a severe fall in industrial production in some sectors. There was also an adverse impact on irrigation and consequently agricultural output.

Under the constitution, electricity is in the concurrent list which empowers both the Union and the State Governments to legislate on the subject. It is also relevant that generation and distribution of electricity are included under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 in Schedule A, that is, industries, and future development of which is the exclusive responsibility of the State. More than 80 per cent of the electricity generated is in the public sector. Captive power plants have been installed in some industrial establishments. But electricity generation by these sets is extremely small.

Per capita consumption of electricity, which is one of the indices of economic progress was the highest in Canada followed by the U.S.A., the U.K., West Germany, Japan and the U.S.S.R. In 1971, the per capita consumption of electricity in India was 109, about 1.3 per cent that of the U.S.A. and 3 per cent that of Japan. However, the per capita consumption of electricity in India has increased considerably in the last twenty years. From only 13 Kwh in 1947, the per capita consumption rose to 113 Kwh in 1973-74 and is expected to be 185 Kwh in 1978-79.

Electricity development in India is being accelerated, and in the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to nearly double the installed capacity. One of the major impediments is the shortage and high price of oil. Consequently, future electricity programmes will have to be essentially coal-based. It may be worthwhile to locate new power plants near the pitheads to avoid haulage of coal over long distances. But these economies can be harnessed only if a national grid is built for transfer of electricity from one State to another. An effort in that direction is currently under way.

TABLE 7.1 : PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY—THERMAL

Country	(In thousand million kilowatt hours)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	0.898	1 000	1.039	0.948	1.048	1.068	1 066	1.442	1.549	1.878	2.119*
Argentina	10.720	11.263	12.687	14.158	14 686	15.416	16.454	18.673	20.201	22.095	23.817
Brazil	6.496	7.141	6.997	4.613	4.748	5.049	7.631	8.956	5.597	7.714	8.402
Burma	0.298	0.303	0.290	0.271	0.261	0.275	0.206	0.201	0.211	0.200	0.231*
Chile	1 974	2.219	2.209	2.177	2.494	2.637	3.353	3.190	3.244	4.127	3.708
China	45.687	48.226	48.712	50.042	52 866	40.975	46.163	53.317	60.708	71.930	66.600*
Egypt	2.938	3 180	3.436	3.699	4.058	4.096	3.784	3.132	3.300	2.645	2.895
Ethiopia	0.060	0.068	0.072	0.100	0.131	0.110	0.128	0.215	0.250	0.310	0.297*
Ghana	0.432	0.470	0.489	0.421	0.094	0.065	0.064	0.044	0.038	0.035	0.040*
Indonesia	1.255	1.000	1.145	1.324	1.140	1.103	0.987	1.031	1.100	1.320	1.300*
Iran	1.856	2.123	2.451	2.787	3.267	3.643	4.153	4.526	5.419	5.630	5.190
Malaysia : East : Sabah	0.026	0.029	0.037	0.046	0.057	0.060	0.068	0.081	0.090	0.102	0.116*
Sarwak	0.044	0.049	0.058	0.068	0.079	0.081	0.088	0.096	0.108	0.121	0.141
West	1.239	1.305	1.309	1.541	1.695	1.917	2.116	2.054	2.145	2.528	2.900
Mexico	7.101	7.844	8.801	8.382	8.725	9.641	10.139	12.148	13 616	16.803	19.064
Nigeria	0.642	0.775	0.898	1.045	1 135	0.971	0.979	0.349	0.185	0.246	0.390*
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1.400	1.810	2.210	2.470	2 520	3.390	3.370	4.100	4.700	4.847	4.650
Saudi Arabia	0.460	0 475	0.495	0.600	0.710	0.770	0.865	0.990	1.110	1.150	1.350*
Thailand	0.842	0.906	0.804	0.565	0.790	1.046	1.657	2.682	2.830	3.600	3.816*
India	13.215	15 690	17.680	20.200	22.450	24.790	28 250	30.570	33.857	32.732	32.056*

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Australia	21.807	23.632	25.933	29.642	32.329	35.068	38.707	42.320	45.980	47.156	51.433
Canada	13.396	18.406	21.502	27.090	28.140	32.734	40.547	41.902	46.448	51.500	52.719
France (1)	46.891	44.439	58.484	54.116	53.021	63.943	64.424	74.163	78 949	91 529	101.195
Germany, Fed. Rep. of, (2)	125.718	137.953	152.577	156.858	160.613	166.912	184.755	206.522	218.824	239.765	251.943
Italy (3)	23.250	22.487	32.482	33.874	39.176	48.118	55.264	64.002	70.222	78.812	85.902
Japan	73.749	87.021	105.661	117.184	126.442	165.369	192.376	223.367	266 130	287.671	316.153
Spain (4)	6.832	4.758	8.880	12.037	10.421	17.957	21.340	20.604	27.608	27.946	27.740*
United Kingdom	152.868	163.514	170.424	175.532	177.029	179.411	191.646	205.568	217.494	224.850	229.998
United States	772.070	839.048	899.892	956.753	1045.797	1084.381	1197.191	1284.745	1365.072	1409.494	1521.783
U.S.S.R.	297.331	336.559	381.541	425.238	451.096	497.328	532.121	570.969	613 049	669.961	729.436*
Yugoslavia	4.424	5.507	6.614	6.538	7.294	8.074	8.874	18.643	11.283	13.865	15.249

Note : (1) Includes Monaco.

(2) Includes Saar.

(3) Includes San Marino.

(4) Includes Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

(5) Excluding data for Bangladesh.

Source : *U.N. World Energy Supplies, 1961-1970 and U.N. World Energy Supplies, 1968-71.*

TABLE 7.1A : PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY—HYDRO

Country	(In thousand million kilowatt hours)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	0.258	0.256	0.308	0.400	0.355	0.410	0.563	0.361	0.576	0.322	0.360
Argentina	1.167	1.186	1.241	1.225	1.241	1.271	1.498	1.341	1.560	1.528	1.502
Brazil	20.662	20.728	22.097	25.515	27.906	29.189	30.550	32.692	39.863	43.274	45.365
Burma	0.212	0.236	0.280	0.286	0.289	0.267	0.347	0.371	0.418	0.400*	0.549*
Chile	3.312	3.404	3.723	3.954	4.168	4.255	3.565	4.024	4.307	4.397	5.226
China	14.161	16.931	22.359	27.586	32.661	27.034	28.864	29.052	32.846	38.070	39.400*
Egypt	1.172	1.280	1.670	1.774	1.837	1.914	2.951	4.002	4.300	5.350	5.135
Ethiopia	0.092	0.109	0.136	0.146	0.146	0.210	0.233	0.240	0.250	0.275	0.303*
Ghana	—	—	—	0.107	0.482	1.117	2.524	2.728	2.882	2.909	3.304*
Indonesia	0.715	0.700	0.675	0.626	0.815	0.917	1.113	1.169	1.200	1.280	1.450*
Iran	0.100	0.225	0.274	0.344	0.485	0.655	0.855	1.336	1.625	2.679	3.910
Malaysia : West	0.235	0.317	0.544	0.587	0.692	0.725	0.804	1.014	1.202	1.046	1.154
Mexico	5.507	5.801	6.935	8.863	10.118	11.017	12.642	13.406	14.992(1)	14.519(1)	15.393(1)
Nigeria	0.108	0.118	0.126	0.132	0.144	0.141	0.126	0.899	1.365	1.574	1.770*
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1.400	1.570	1.820	1.970	1.880	2.610	3.130	3.300	3.500	3.250	3.500(8)*
Thailand	—	—	0.288	0.841	1.064	1.368	1.405	1.046	1.500	1.500	2.200*
India	11.515	13.410	14.300	14.800	15.550	16.960	19.500	21.850	23.215	25.875	28.032
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	6.008	7.008	7.976	7.270	7.547	7.859	7.797	8.863	10.173	12.520	11.101
Canada	104.051	103.832	113.344	117.064	129.834	132.748	134.973	147.924	156.285	160.984	178.169
France (4)	35.779	43.387	34.715	46.429	51.695	45.134	50.342	52.888	56.612	48.726	48.417
Germany, Fed. Rep. of, (5)	12.546	12.378	12.160	15.365	16.997	16.544	16.761	14.590	17.758	14.054	13.689
Italy (6)	41.609	48.534	41.855	45.584	46.984	45.559	46.171	44.766	44.325	42.683	45.402
Japan	64.010	67.176	70.231	71.168	81.669	71.553(3)	71.654(3)	79.723(3)	79.879(3)	83.438(3)	88.658(3)
Spain (7)	16.073	21.139	20.646	19.687	27.278	22.680	24.428	30.691	27.959	32.747	36.520
United Kingdom	3.925	3.663	4.022	4.625	4.526	5.742	4.446	4.384	5.666	4.311	4.305
United States (2)	172.186	162.158	180.506	197.173	198.126	225.265	226.309	254.084	251.137	270.128	277.576
U.S.S.R.	71.944	75.859	77.361	81.434	91.823	88.571	104.040	115.181	124.377	126.099	122.899
Yugoslavia	6.851	8.028	7.575	8.985	9.880	10.655	11.767	14.732	14.741	15.644	17.982

Note : (1) Includes Geothermal : 0.001 in 1970, 0.001 in 1971 and 0.001 in 1972.

- (2) Includes Geothermal for years 1962-72: 0.100, 0.168, 0.204, 0.189, 0.188, 0.316, 0.436, 0.615, 0.525, 0.548 and 1.453.
- (3) Includes Geothermal : 0.132 in 1967, 0.192 in 1968, 0.222 in 1969, 0.243 in 1970, 0.236 in 1971 and 0.248 in 1972.
- (4) Includes Monaco. Geothermal included 2,664 in 1971.
- (5) Includes Saar.
- (6) Includes San Marino. Includes Geothermal for years 1962-72; 2.346, 2.427, 2.527, 2.576, 2.633, 2 610, 2.694, 2.765, 2.725, 2.664, 2.582.
- (7) Includes Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.
- (8) Excluding data for Bangladesh.

Source : *World Energy Supplies 1961-70*, and *U.N. World Energy Supplies 1968-71*.

TABLE 7.1 B : PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY—NUCLEAR

(In thousand million kilowatt hours)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Pakistan and Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.003	0.030(5)*
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.330	2.348	1.793	0.912*
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Canada	0.022	0.087	0.141	0.120	0.161	0.143	0.858	0.494	0.969	3.988	6.739
France (1)	0.423	0.419	0.580	0.897	1.395	2.560	3.159	4.465	5.147	8.743	13.800
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (2)	0.099	0.056	0.104	0.117	0.265	1.225	1.767	4.937	6.030	5.812	7.137
Italy (3)	—	0.323	2.402	3.510	3.863	3.152	2.576	1.679	3.176	3.365	3.626
Japan	—	0.003	0.002	0.025	0.584	0.629	1.044	1.082	4.581	8.010	9.480
Spain (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.083	0.829	0.923	2.523	4.650*
United Kingdom	3.659	6.470	8.346	15.836	21.009	24.230	27.196	28.582	25.428	26.937	29.378
United States	2.270	3.212	3.243	3.657	5.521	7.655	12.528	13.928	21.801	37.899	54.031
U.S.S.R.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.647	1.800	2.500	2.900	3.500	4.300	5.100*

Note : NA=Data not available.

(1) Includes Monaco.

(2) Includes Saar.

(3) Includes San Marino.

(4) Includes Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

(5) Excluding data for Bangladesh.

Source : U.N. World Energy Supplies 1961-70, and

U.N. World Energy Supplies 1968-71

TABLE 7.2 : CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY—TOTAL

Country	(In thousand million kilowatt hours)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	1.163	1.260	1.349	1.349	1.404	1.479	1.630	1.804	2.126	2.201	2.471
Argentina	11.887	12.449	13.928	15.383	15.927	16.687	17.952	20.014	31.761	23.623	25.391
Brazil	27.158	27.869	29.094	30.128	32.654	34.238	38.181	41.648	45.460	50.988	53.767
Burma	0.510	0.539	0.570	0.557	0.550	0.542	0.553	0.572	0.629	0.600	0.780
Chile	5.286	5.623	5.932	6.131	6.662	6.892	6.918	7.214	7.551	8.524	8.934
China	59.848	65.157	71.071	77.628	85.527	68.609	75.027	82.369	93.554	110.000	106.000
Egypt	4.110	4.460	5.106	5.473	5.895	6.010	6.735	7.134	7.600	7.995	8.030
Ethiopia	0.152	0.177	0.208	0.246	0.277	0.320	0.361	0.445	0.500	0.585	0.600
Ghana	0.432	0.470	0.489	0.528	0.576	1.560	2.588	2.772	2.920	2.944	3.344
Indonesia	1.970	1.700	1.820	1.950	1.955	2.020	2.100	2.200	2.300	2.600	2.750
Iran	1.956	2.348	2.725	3.131	3.752	4.298	5.008	5.862	7.044	8.309	9.100
Malaysia : East—Sabah	0.026	0.029	0.037	0.046	0.057	0.060	0.068	0.081	0.090	0.102	0.116
Sarawak	0.044	0.049	0.058	0.068	0.079	0.081	0.088	0.096	0.108	0.121	0.141
West	1.534	1.654	1.853	2.128	2.387	2.642	2.920	3.068	3.347	3.574	4.054
Mexico	13.136	14.236	15.883	17.354	18.960	20.788	22.910	25.713	28.757	31.506	34.729
Nigeria	0.750	0.893	1.024	1.177	1.279	1.112	1.105	1.248	1.550	1.820	2.160
Pakistan and Bangladesh	2.800	3.380	4.030	4.440	4.400	6.010	6.500	7.400	8.200	8.100	8.200(5)
Saudi Arabia	0.460	0.475	0.495	0.600	0.710	0.770	0.865	0.990	1.110	1.150	1.350
Thailand	0.842	0.906	1.092	1.406	1.854	2.414	3.060	3.711	4.297	5.054	5.966
India	24.730	29.100	31.980	35.000	38.000	41.750	47.750	53.750	59.420	60.400	61.000
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	27.815	30.640	33.909	36.912	39.876	42.927	46.504	51.183	56.153	59.676	62.534
Canada	116.176	121.580	133.746	144.287	156.882	165.812	176.853	188.955	201.300	212.735	229.691
France (1)	82.342	88.815	96.007	102.415	109.178	114.200	119.404	130.888	140.209	147.576	157.152
Germany, Fed. Rep. of. (2)	141.427	152.852	165.801	176.581	185.381	191.920	210.327	232.163	250.363	266.203	286.569
Italy (3)	66.128	72.643	77.741	83.299	90.835	98.739	106.127	112.927	121.388	126.521	135.130
Japan	137.759	154.200	175.894	188.377	208.695	237.551	265.074	304.172	350.590	379.119	414.291
Spain (4)	22.652	25.074	27.969	31.090	35.393	39.253	44.099	49.793	54.976	60.021	67.111
United Kingdom	160.539	173.636	182.582	196.096	202.926	209.512	223.958	239.132	249.222	256.194	264.161
United States	947.248	1011.572	1084.835	1157.461	1250.580	1316.984	1435.425	1553.947	1640.364	1721.074	1861.054
U.S.S.R.	369.043	411.671	457.598	505.171	542.983	585.902	636.191	685.111	735.626	793.352	849.979
Yugoslavia	11.119	13.240	14.531	15.917	17.304	18.843	20.935	23.633	26.233	29.347	32.606

- Note :**
- (1) Includes Monaco.
 - (2) Includes Saar.
 - (3) Includes San Marino.
 - (4) Includes Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.
 - (5) Excluding data for Bangladesh.
- Source :** *U.N. World Energy Supplies 1961-70 and 1968-71.*

- Note :** (1) Includes Monaco.
(2) Includes Saar.
(3) Includes San Marino.
(4) Includes Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.
(5) Excluding data for Bangladesh.
- Source :** *U.N. World Energy Supplies 1961-70 and 1968-71.*

Transport

Roads and railways are the arteries of the economy. These modes of transport are supplemented by airways and waterways. The particular mode of transport that needs to be developed varies from country to country. In India, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., etc., which are fairly large geographical entities, railways have a natural place in the transportation of goods. It also becomes essential to have a network of air services to meet the requirements of passenger traffic. Merchant shipping is an extension of the domestic transport system which is needed to keep international goods traffic moving. A well balanced transport system sponsors and supports the progress of the economy.

The railways came into being in India more than a hundred years ago mainly in response to defence requirements. Today, there are more than 60,000 route km of rail, scanning the 3.28 million sq. km. of the country's surface. It is true that with the development of roads and production of commercial vehicles, goods traffic is increasingly shared by road transport. As a result, the share of the railways in goods traffic declined from 88 per cent in 1950-51 to 64 per cent in 1973-74. The same trend is visible in respect of passenger traffic too. The share of the railways fell from 74 per cent to 49 per cent.

The Indian Railways are the biggest single enterprise in the country. They employ 1.5 million workers, collect a revenue of over Rs. 9000 million, carry 2531 million passengers and about 200 million tonnes of freight. In 1972, the number of passenger kilometres handled by the railways was 133 billion, the third largest in the world, exceeded only by Japan and the U.S.S.R., where passenger kilometres were 298 billion and 286 billion, respectively. In most of the countries, railway passenger kilometres have been declining. For example, passenger kilometres in the U.S.A. almost continuously decreased from 32 billion in 1962 to 13 billion in 1972. In most of the European countries passenger traffic carried by railways has been static except in the U.K. where it has declined.

To quite an extent the railway passenger traffic has been taken over by cars. The U.S.A. has the largest car population, numbering 96 million (1972). In the ten years, 1962-72, the U.S. car population increased by 50 per cent. The growth rate in other countries was even higher. For instance, in France, Germany and the U.K., the car population doubled. In

Italy, it trebled and in Japan it rose thirteen-fold. The car population slightly more than doubled in India. But the number of cars on roads is extremely small in relation to the size of the country.

The passenger load on the railways has also lightened because of the alternative mode of transport, namely; civil aviation. A phenomenal growth in air traffic, both internal as well as external, has taken place in almost all the countries. In the ten years, 1962-72, domestic passenger traffic more than trebled in the U.S., nearly quadrupled in India and rose to eight times in Japan. In large countries like the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., etc., domestic traffic is much larger than international traffic. In the U.S.A., the domestic passenger traffic was more than four times the international traffic; in the U.S.S.R. it was twenty-three times. In smaller countries, the domestic traffic is a minor part because, distances being small, people naturally prefer other modes of transport. In France, for example, domestic passenger kilometres in 1972 were 4028 million compared to 13,456 million on international routes. The position in Germany, Italy or the U.K. is similar but not in Japan. In India, there has been a threefold increase in passenger kilometres on domestic and international routes. Domestic traffic has always been less than international though the difference is not as much as in European countries.

Shipping is now almost wholly confined to goods traffic except to a certain extent in the case of coastal shipping. It is also significant that in recent years there has been a strong tendency on the part of countries to own shipping fleets. This tendency has been induced partly by the monopolistic practices of conference lines and partly by the desire to conserve foreign exchange, and is particularly visible in the case of major developing countries. There has been quite a sharp rise in gross registered tonnage in countries like China and India among developing countries and in Japan, Germany and the U.S.S.R. among the developed countries. In Japan, the growth was phenomenal. In the ten years, 1962 through 1972, the gross registered tonnage quadrupled (35 million tonnes) topping the world countries. The U.S. tonnage actually came down from 23 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes in the ten years. The gross registered tonnage in India will reach 4 million tonnes and the share of Indian shipping tonnage in the country's overseas trade will be nearly 40 per cent.

TABLE 8.1 : RAILWAYS PASSENGER—KILOMETRES

Country	(Millions)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	439	421	556	636	681	715	858	953	1013	1097	1016
Argentina	12616	12074	12962	12829	14080	13590	14090	14146	12828	12187	12183
Bangladesh	NA	3224	3095	2878	3227	3343	3549	3319	2095(8)	NA	NA
Brazil	17926	17315	16991	16684	13945	13517	13803	13338	12350	11232	11489
Burma (5)	1534	1541	1627	2160	2441	2558	2417	2415	2360	2455	2700
Chile (4)	1931	1991	2048	2411	2096	2044	2085	2217	2338	2481	NA
Egypt (1)	4085	4584	5231	5788	6170	6268	5512	5796	6529	6773	7306
Ethiopia (2)	72	65	67	75	79	82	81	83	92	80	NA
Ghana	290	334	392	498	417	404	425	474	543	448	NA
Indonesia	6740	6548	6329	7322	6068	4998	3884	3407	3378	3545	3302
Iran	1494	1440	1368	1055	1161	1179	1456	1673	1800	1790	1955
Malaysia East : Sabah	21	22	22	22	20	22	23	26	25	24	28
West (7)	595	535	560	585	588	558	561	539	622	501	727
Mexico (4)	3770	3889	4097	3882	4062	4442	4344	4633	4534	4362	4485
Nigeria (3)	830	847	780	859	627	397	586	728	984	961	NA
Pakistan (8)	12543(9)	10047	10070	9662	9989	10099	10432	8732	8534	9518	NA
Saudi Arabia	16	24	28	32	34	37	60	43	39	39	NA
Thailand	2558	2714	2818	2947	3173	3614	3884	3962	3860*	4260	66
India (3)	84410	88943	93947	96756	102577	107513	107294	113738	118309	125469	133527(13)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (1)	NA	15131	17170	18224	18006	18832	20053	21463	23972	25206	25608
Canada	3249	3331	4315	4287	4166	5103	4230	3890	3657	3518	3288
France	35800	36800	37800	38300	38400	38380	35900	39057	41080	41100	43093
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (10)	38415	37328	37378	38567	36483	33877	34985	37156	38129	36892	39638
Italy	31465	32026	30617	28937	29874	30281	31313	32325	34778	33948	35394
Japan	207305	222038	238917	251840	258277	266794	275190	274378	288133	286788	297888
Spain	8789	10093	11820	12198	12523	12437	11836	12647	13293	13467	14391
United Kingdom (11)	36815	36532	36999	35021	34684	34083	33550	34815	35708	35455	33902
United States (6)	32068	29803	29404	28090	27620	24451	21058	19568	17284	14215	13454
U.S.S.R. (12)	189300	192000	195107	201604	219404	234429	254054	261283	265406	274554	285792
Yugoslavia	9908	10673	12308	12800	12196	10753	10284	10740	10939	10566	10578

Note : The figures relate to the domestic and international traffic on all railway lines within each country shown except railways entirely within an urban unit and plantation, industrial mining, funicular and cable railways. Passenger—Kilometres include all passengers except military government and railway personnel when carried without revenue.

NA—Data not available.

- (1) Twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.
- (2) Including traffic of French Territory of the Afars and the Issas portion of Djibouti-Addis Ababa line. Beginning 1963 excluding Eritrea.
- (3) Twelve months beginning 1 April of year stated.
- (4) Principal railways.
- (5) Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated.
- (6) Beginning 1967, class 1 railways only.
- (7) Including data for Singapore.
- (8) Twelve months beginning 1 July of year stated.
- (9) Including data for Bangladesh.
- (10) Prior to 1966, Federal Railways only.
- (11) Excluding Northern Ireland.
- (12) May include service traffic.
- (13) Source : A Review of the Performance of Indian Railways (February 1974), Government of India, Ministry of Railways.

Source : U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 8.2 : CIVIL AVIATION—DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL
(Passenger/Km : Millions)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria											
Domestic	NA	13	13	20	26	35	46	51	77	115	148
International	NA	317	242	216	256	258	317	367	438	519	551
Argentina											
Domestic	427	423	546	593	594	806	832	947	975	1245	1421
International	399	458	498	535	547	750	917	1181	1420	1466	1542
Brazil											
Domestic	1964	2078	1661	1601	1691	1825	2071	2013	2107	2628	3195
International	800	790	932	991	1357	1385	1622	1920	2278	2356	2724
Burma											
Domestic	39	36	39	50	51	64	86	93	99	114	120
International	26	22	21	20	12	11	13	22	42	40	42
Chile											
Domestic	264	279	368	381	374	412	362	388	413	523	578
International	100	101	143	130	155	253	239	342	426	590	565
Egypt											
Domestic	32	43	59	58	63	41	45	48	44	33	73
International	334	341	450	536	595	532	576	714	965	922	1022
Ethiopia											
Domestic	11	11	14	15	19	21	30	32	29	33	35
International	113	151	199	218	240	264	269	268	285	835	396
Ghana											
Domestic	8	8	11	13	11	14	21	19	19	24	22
International	70	76	106	137	126	109	111	115	116	123	113
Indonesia											
Domestic	240	257	331	316	270	292	286	332	479	608	714
International	63	71	140	219	240	234	192	214	397	471	540
Iran											
Domestic	76	99	118	123	170	183	214	253	308	337	398
International	17	12	18	47	137	189	255	303	376	390	461
Malaysia (1)(2)											
Domestic	49	69	116	156 (4)	98 (4)	116	132	151	183	218	282
International	3	30	100	161 (4)	92 (4)	139	206	346	481	639	660
Mexico											
Domestic	492	573	801	1030	1029	1074	1217	1447	1493	1639	2214
International	652	732	705*	835*	977	939	1026	1318	1446	1932	2100

TABLE 8.2 : *Contd.*

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (Contd.)											
Nigeria											
Domestic	23	29	32	39	38	22	21	45	52	73	80
International	124	143	159	164	156	131	133	146	162	207	225
Pakistan and											
Bangladesh											
Domestic	368	451	531	539	663	782	858	959	1044	1556	305
International	274	259	323	385	430	568	601	675	704	528	837
Saudi Arabia											
Domestic	NA	29*	20*	20*	88*	186	230	241	258	281	333
International	NA	76*	79*	174*	205*	149	226	231	242	342	444
Thailand											
Domestic	21	21	26	35	52	65	70	88	103	111	119
International	114	143	164	186	263	302	392	483	680	922	1065
India											
Domestic	587	694	862	935	1009	1176	1332	1523	1559	1582	1994
International	875	996	1141	1123	1153	1339	1518	1714	1996	2031	2563
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia											
Domestic	1997	2240	2630	3051	3269	3572	3936	4412	5230	5476	5718
International	1390	1652	2000	2467	2345	2841	3361	3594	4038	4190	5590
Canada											
Domestic	3305	3368	3552	4171	4906	6080	6265	6960	8027	8004	9235
International	2204	2418	2744	3394	4070	5022	5779	6037	7370	7051	8787
France											
Domestic	1281	477	644	850	1056	1344	1634	2135	2599	3300	4028
International	4848	5528	6053	6661	7931	8808	8044	9582	10988	10714	13456
Germany, Fed. Rep. of											
Domestic	130	189	264	359	396	483	819	923	1099	1225	360
International	1968	2394	2886	3426	4224	5140	5189	5999	7156	7385	9093
Italy											
Domestic	372	435	513	585	639	766	956	1166	1439	1732	1743
International	2262	2615	3076	3382	4041	4481	5010	5955	6961	7770	8384
Japan											
Domestic	1344	1917	2492	2666	2779	3440	4836	8063	9844	9538	11296
International	896	1211	1505	1928	2592	3157	4213	5501	6587	6964	9540

TABLE 8.3 : MERCHANT SHIPPING : FLEETS

Country	(Thousand gross registered tons)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Argentina	1262	1308	1284	1289	1279	1240	1197	1218	1266	1312	1401
Brazil	1204	1227	1271	1253	1279	1305	1294	1381	1722	1731	1885
Chile	258	286	284	296	290	279	269	288	308	388	382
China	522	1022	1123	1189	1439	1547	1529	1754	2034	2344	2676
Egypt	237	242	233	232	237	236	250	239	238	241	243
Ghana	NA	NA	85	104	129	132	120	166	166	166	166
Indonesia	335	422	470	505	582	624	712	598	643	619	619
Iran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	74	106	129	132	181
Mexico	201	250	265	269	306	330	404	424	381	401	417
Nigeria	NA	NA	62	68	68	63	71	98	99	96	99
Pakistan and Bangladesh	313	299	334	400	434	473	541	530	566	582	562
Thailand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64	69	82	86	108
India	1013	1211	1448	1523	1795	1887	1945	2238	2402	2478	2650
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	574	557	594	727	744	803	818	894	1074	1105	1184
Canada (1)	1704	1796	1823	1830	2125	2306	2403	2451	2400	2366	2381
France	5162	5216	5116	5198	5260	5576	5796	5962	6458	7011	7420
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4924	5050	5159	5279	5767	5990	6328	7027	7881	8679	8516
Italy	5412	5605	5708	5701	5851	6219	6624	7038	7448	8139	8187
Japan	8870	9977	10813	11971	14723	16883	19587	23987	27004	30509	34929
Spain	1995	2007	2048	2132	2242	2571	2821	3199	3441	3934	4300
United Kingdom	21658	21565	21490	21530	21542	21716	21921	23844	25825	27335	28625
United States (1)	23273	23133	22430	21527	20797	20333	19668	19550	18463	16266	15024
U.S.S.R.	4684	5434	6958	8238	9492	10617	12062	13705	14832	16194	16774
Yugoslavia	946	965	967	991	1079	1196	1267	1428	1516	1543	1588

Note : The figure relate to merchant fleets registered in each country on June 30 of the year stated.

NA=Data not available.

(1) Including the Great Lakes.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1970, 1971 and 197

TABLE 8.4 : CARS IN USE

Country	(Thousand units)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	193.5	200.0*	190.0*	NA	103.4	108.3	117.0	121.2	137.2	135.0*	NA
Argentina	624.3	696.8	805.7	914.6	1030.7	1106.6	1183.5	1301.3	1439.6	1669.2	NA
Bangladesh	NA	10.8	12.3	14.3	15.2	16.6	17.3	22.4	50.5	63.6	66.7
Brazil (3)	732.6	867.5	1102.0	1289.3	1448.5	1784.8	1765.5	2002.7	2324.3	2786.7	NA
Burma (2)	21.9	24.8	26.7	25.2	28.5	28.1	28.9	29.4	29.8	33.4	31.0
Chile	72.6	83.5	89.1	97.3	108.2	115.5	130.2	150.9*	176.1	193.9	NA
Egypt	77.1 (1)	86.0	92.0	97.7	105.3	108.0	115.9	121.8	130.7	141.5	151.7
Ethiopia	12.9	14.0	21.4	23.9	26.7	27.2	29.5	33.0	NA	NA	NA
Ghana	25.2	27.4	26.3	27.4	26.2	27.6	29.4	34.2	36.5*	NA	NA
Indonesia (2) (4)	128.3	143.6	157.5	166.8	179.5	185.0	190.0*	212.1*	238.6*	259.3	277.2
Iran	102.9	107.8	122.1	135.0	142.4	164.2	191.7	250.3	278.2	331.2	393.9
Malaysia	6.3	7.5	8.0	8.7	10.6	13.4	15.9	19.2	• 22.1	26.3	29.3
East : Sabah	5.1	5.8	6.9	8.2	9.6	11.3	13.6	16.1	18.9	21.7	24.1
Sarawak	117.6	129.7	144.2	159.6	174.5	188.1	200.5	219.3	238.4	260.9	286.7
West	540.7	610.3	867.7	761.7	812.0	917.3	999.9	1133.1	1233.8	1338.4	1520.1
Mexico	38.8	42.4	52.3	58.0	71.9	70.3	42.8	39.3	57.0*	68.0*	120.0
Nigeria	85.6 (6)	83.6	95.5	108.5	98.0	109.0	122.1	123.5	154.1	150.5	NA
Pakistan (2)	31.1	39.5	42.4	50.7	37.5	43.8	52.7	61.1	64.9	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	49.8 (1)	60.3	69.3	67.3	90.9	103.2	107.3	142.0	184.7	253.0*	NA
Thailand	339.6	375.4	388.4	428.1	455.8	482.0	522.4	576.2	619.0	671.1 (9)	711.0*
India (2)											
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (2) (4)	2300.1 (11)	2498.9	2708.7	2895.9	3060.6	3241.5	3444.5	3676.2	3898.5	4055.4	4273.9
Canada (2)	4531.4	4788.9	5037.9	5279.4	5480.7	5865.7	6159.6	6433.3	6602.2	6967.2	7407.3
France	7008.0 (1)	7953.0	8800.0	9600.0	10400.0	11700.0	11500.0	12400.0	12900.0	13400.0	NA
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6134.3 (8)	7047.9	8014.3	8975.1	9979.2	10764.5	11322.7	12194.3	13513.6	14688.7	15615.0
Italy (9)	3030.1	3912.6	4674.6	5469.0	6356.5	7311.4	8178.5	9028.4	10209.0	11298.6	12484.3
Japan (5)	889.0	1234.0	1673.0	2182.0	2834.0	3836.4	5208.4	6933.6	8779.0	10572.0	12532.0
Spain	440.6 (5)	529.7	652.3	807.3	1052.5	1334.8	1634.0	1998.8	2377.7	2784.7	3254.8
United Kingdom (10)	6806.0 (5)	7655.0	8547.0	9247.0	9868.0	10678.0	11212.2	11641.8	11953.7	12516.0	13186.2
United States	65824.9	68755.8	71663.9	74903.2	77750.8	80013.7	83276.3	86709.8	88840.5	92254.5	96419.8
Yugoslavia	97.9 (7)	112.5	141.8	187.8	253.3	355.9	439.9	562.5	720.9	875.4	1001.6

Note : Data relates to vehicles seating not more than nine persons (including the driver), including taxis, jeeps and station wagons. Figures for 1962 relate to motor cars seating less than eight persons.

NA == Data not available.

- (1) Excluding government vehicles.
- (2) Including vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organisation (India, Indonesia : beginning 1963).
- (3) Data from 1964 onwards are not fully comparable with those of previous years.
- (4) Including special purpose vehicles (Indonesia : beginning 1963).
- (5) Including cars seating fewer than 11 persons. (Spain : fewer than 10 persons)
- (6) Including data for Bangladesh.
- (7) Excluding diplomatic corps vehicles.
- (8) Including vehicles no longer in circulation.
- (9) Excluding vehicles exempt from taxation.
- (10) Data are for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Figures for Great Britain are census figures and beginning 1963 include special purpose vehicles.
- (11) Census figures.

Source : U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 8.5: COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN USE

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
(Thousands)											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	86.5	89.5*	85.0*	NA	84.1	84.8	88.5	70.8	106.0	82.0	NA
Argentina	483.3	516.9	570.0	571.2	618.8	649.5	674.5	717.9	754.8	777.9	NA
Bangladesh	NA	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.8	13.4	14.4	16.1	22.0	23.3
Brazil (11)	771.0	835.5	471.2	516.9	588.3	611.0	618.7	651.3	696.2	687.2	NA
Burma (3)	19.7	19.1	23.1	24.8	23.1	27.7	29.1	30.0	31.0	32.3	33.4
Chile (3) (4)	95.4	96.7	98.9	105.4	107.3	117.3	124.3	135.6	149.7	151.5	NA
Egypt (1)	20.8 (2)	22.5	23.9	26.0	27.5	27.1	26.7	28.1	30.1	34.7	39.2
Ethiopia	6.3	5.9	6.2	8.9	NA	8.8	9.2	10.8	10.5	NA	NA
Ghana	16.5	17.2	15.8	16.8	14.6	18.3	17.4	19.2	27.0*	NA	NA
Indonesia (3)	91.5	101.1	103.1	103.1	112.5	113.7	116.1	116.2*	125.6*	137.8	157.7
Iran	42.0	43.8	47.0	47.5	49.4	59.7	53.4	64.5	73.5	79.6	87.6
Malaysia											
East : Sabah	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.6	5.0	6.7	7.6	9.3	10.3
Sarawak	1.3 (1)	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7
West (5)	36.8	39.0	42.0	45.6	48.4	50.7	52.9	56.7	61.8	67.0	71.8
Mexico	349.3	375.9	364.1	388.6	408.4	467.9	495.2	537.4	558.0	628.5	628.5
Nigeria	23.6	21.6	25.9	26.3	31.8	31.9	22.5	23.7	40.0*	44.0*	69.0*
Pakistan (3)	46.1 (12)	38.2	41.2	45.1	45.6	49.9	53.2	54.8	62.7	64.8	NA
Saudi Arabia	26.6	32.3	35.4	39.4	27.6	32.4	35.3	43.2	50.4	NA	NA
Thailand (1)	66.4 (2)	72.4	84.5	75.7	97.6	111.8	102.6	142.5	162.8	191.3*	NA
India (4)	293.0	332.2	349.7	376.5	401.5	422.6	413.2	495.8	524.3	562.1 (8)	601.5 (15)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (3) (13)	827.3 (14)	844.5	863.3	873.7	888.4	901.2	921.7	949.6	971.5	981.8	1024.0
Canada (3) (4)	1210.3	1245.6	1297.0	1345.4	1446.6	1492.9	1587.2	1682.5	1737.8	1856.0	2059.2
France (2) (6)	1823.1	1936.6	2068.3	2181.5	2301.3	2413.9	2548.1	2570.0	2745.0	2921.9	NA
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	833.7 (7)	874.7	956.6	864.6	902.3	891.9	909.3	944.7	1002.0	1049.4	1075.7
Italy (8)	542.8	601.2	636.5	665.8	691.2	726.4	789.0	825.8	923.6	1383.6	1443.3
Japan	2120.0	2845.0	3555.0	4283.0	5181.0	6449.3	747.2	8212.2	8706.0	9097.0	9598.0
Spain (4) (9)	219.8	260.9	315.1	387.2	466.9	549.6	619.5	683.1	741.0	791.0	852.4
United Kingdom (10)	1646.0	1711.3	1763.0	1791.3	1764.3	1822.0	1768.3	1765.9	1754.3	1756.7	1781.6
United States	12260.8	12806.9	13434.4	14190.4	14878.0	15507.7	16278.9	17155.2	17978.4	18977.1	20454.6
Yugoslavia (1)	43.8 (6)	49.2	56.3	66.8	80.0	96.9	102.9	108.6	122.2	138.5	144.8

Note: Commercial Vehicles include lorries, (trucks), buses, tractor and semi-trailer combination; excluding trailers and farm tractors.

NA = Data not available

* = Provisional.

(1) Excluding tractors and semi-trailer combination.

(2) Excluding government vehicles.

(3) Including vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organisations (Indonesia ; beginning 1963 and excluding 1971 and 1972).

(4) Including special purpose vehicles. (India—excluding the year 1972).

(5) Excluding tractors.

(6) Excluding diplomatic corps vehicles.

(7) Including vehicles no longer in circulation.

(8) Excluding vehicles exempt from taxation.

(9) Including trailers without motive power and farm tractors.

(10) Data are for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Figures for Great Britain are census figures and include special purpose vehicles.

(11) Data from 1964 onwards are not fully comparable with those of previous years.

(12) Including data for Bangladesh.

(13) Including jeeps.

(14) Census figures.

(15). Estimated figures.

Source U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

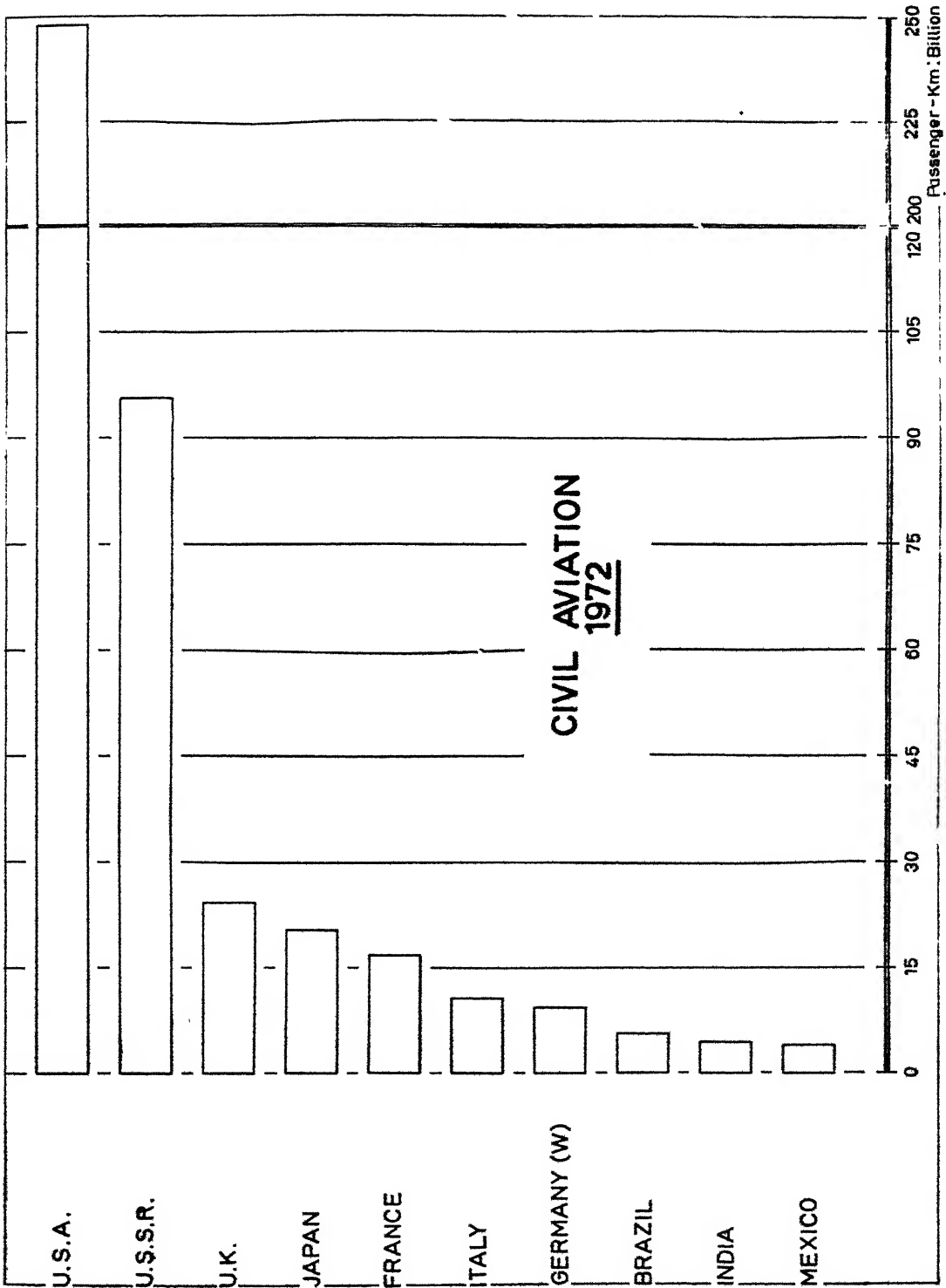


Figure 8.1

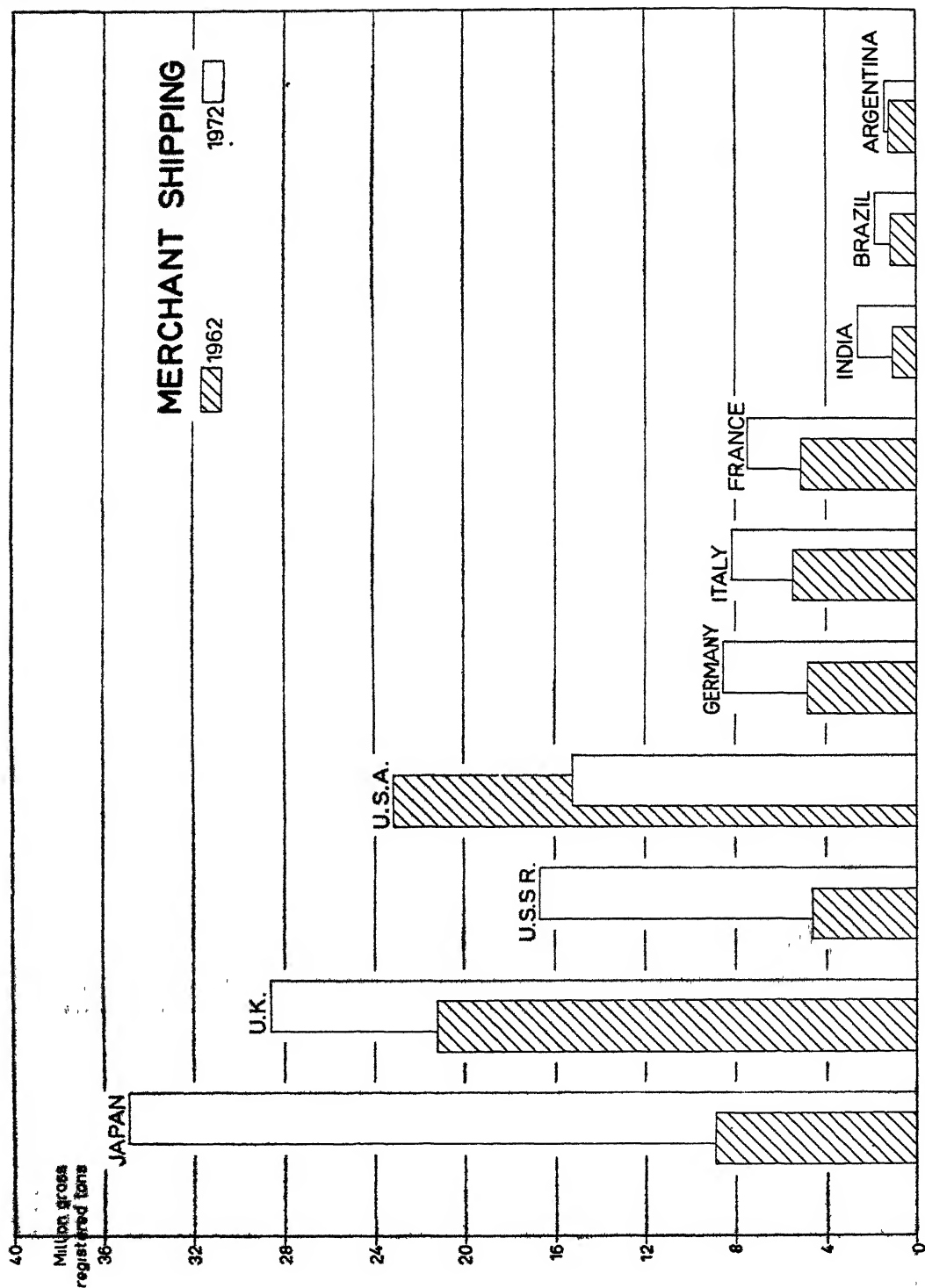


Figure 8.2

Standard of Living

The per capita national income converted to common currency values is hardly a good measure for international comparisons of standard of living. This is so partly because the exchange rate is often arbitrary and partly because per capita income itself is a poor indicator of welfare. A more relevant comparison would be in terms of selected commodities and services which have an important place in national economy. Such commodities and services would include foodgrains, textiles, paper, cars, steel, energy, etc. It is obvious that the differences in consumption standards in basic essential commodities like food will be much less than in luxury items like cars. As income improves the pattern of consumption contains a relatively larger proportion of luxury items.

Food consumption can be measured by the daily intake of calories and proteins. Calory intake was the highest in the U.S.A., at 3,300 in 1970. In other countries like Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the U.K., Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R. and Australia food consumption was more than 3,000 calories per capita per day. In developing countries like India, China, Indonesia, Ghana, Nigeria, it was around 2,000. An intermediate level is observed in Japan, Brazil, Chile and so on. Similarly, with respect to proteins, the U.S.A.'s per capita intake was about 99 gms, more or less similar to other developed countries. In India, China, Indonesia and Ghana, protein intake was much lower, between 40 and 50 gms. Broadly, it can be said that the average food intake in developing countries was about two-thirds of that in developed countries. These differences may be partly due to unequal needs as well.

In the consumption of non-essential, semi-luxury and luxury goods the disparities in the levels of per capita consumption are more glaring. Per capita crude steel consumption in the U.S.A. was 663 kg in 1972. It was about the same in Japan and West Germany. But in the U.K., France, the U.S.S.R. and Australia the per capita crude steel consumption ranged between 400 and 500 kg per year. In comparison, steel consumption in other countries like India, Egypt, China, Malaysia and other developing countries was small, about 10 per cent of that in developed European countries. In India, per capita steel consumption was only 16 kg in 1972.

Similar disparities are seen in per capita energy consumption which is also a fairly good index of the state of development. Based on the pattern of consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas and hydro and nuclear electricity, per capita consumption of energy was 11,611 kg in the U.S.A. and 10,757 kg in Canada in 1972. In other developed countries like France, Germany, the U.K. and Japan, the per capita consumption of energy ranged between 3,000 and 5,000 kg. In most developing countries consumption was small, less than 300 kg. India's per capita consumption of energy was only 186 kg in 1972. There has hardly been any improvement in energy use in India in the ten years, 1962-72. The increase was of the order of only 15 per cent in all. As such, the energy crisis proved to be a major bottleneck to industrial and agricultural development in 1973.

In the consumer goods items produced by industry, the disparities are equally sharp. In the case of sugar, the per capita consumption in the U.K. was 52 kg, in the U.S.A. 50 kg and in Japan 30 kg compared to only 7 kg in India. The same story holds good in respect of commodities like newsprint, motor vehicles, etc. The per capita consumption of cotton in India was 2 kg per year compared to 9 kg in the U.S.A. and 7 kg in the U.S.S.R. and Japan. The per capita consumption of newsprint in India was 0.4 kg compared to 45 kg in the U.S.A., 28 kg in the U.K. and 20 kg in Japan. It is significant that in the U.S.S.R. consumption of newsprint was only 4.1 kg less than one-tenth of that in the U.S.A. Per capita consumption of newsprint in China was about twice of that in India. With respect to the relatively more luxurious goods, the developing countries naturally make even poorer showing. There were 525 cars for every 1000 people in the U.S.A. (1970) compared to 240 in the U.K., 167 in Japan, 28 in Brazil and only 2 in India. Similarly, there were 628 telephones for every 1,000 people in the U.S.A., in the U.K. it was 315, in Brazil 22 and in India 3.

Thus, measured in terms of commodities the wide differences in the standard of living between developed and developing countries come out quite sharply. To make good these differences in a matter of few decades is, obviously, out of question. What is in fact more disconcerting, the disparities in the past twenty years have widened. The developed countries have been able to maintain a higher rate of growth than most of the developing countries. Acceleration of development is not merely a matter of resource-transfer from developed to developing countries. This can be of some assistance, but it cannot be a substitute for indigenous effort. What is more, the direction of investment in most developing countries has not been in consonance with economic logic. There has been too much emphasis on the heavy investment sector which has reduced output per unit of investment and, at the same time, led to a production mix which does not fully conform to the immediate consumption needs. A part of the rise in prices which has taken place is due to this sectoral imbalance. Possibly, economic policies have diluted growth with their accent on distribution rather than production. It is imperative that the emphasis on production is revised, indeed reinforced, so that the levels of consumption of the people are improved and, at the same time, prices are stabilised.

TABLE 9.1 : PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF STEEL
(Apparent consumption expressed in terms of crude steel)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	21	18	24	23	17	18	38	53	53	47	48
Argentina	72	62	93	114	80	82	94	144	135	160	154
Brazil	38	44	43	39	46	42	51	56	64	77	77
Burma	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	3	4	3	4	3
Chile	79	76	74	70	69	61	63	81	81	77	89
China	17 (1)	16 (1)	13 (1)	14 (1)	19	22	25	23	28	31	33
Egypt	13	16	24	26	27	25	21	22	28	25	30
Ethiopia	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
Ghana	9	10	11	13	5	6	4	5	7	7	2
Indonesia	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	4	NA	6
Iran	17	21	23	30	32	51	63	59	43	58	59
Malaysia	37	33	43	46	36	40	38	37	36	41	43
Mexico	51	56	63	64	63	69	70	76	82	78	88
Nigeria	5	4	6	6	7	5	6	8	12	10	10
Pakistan and Bangladesh	7	8	11	8	5	8	8	6	6	6	7 (3)
Saudi Arabia	17	17	22	47	36	23	42	33	30	54	69
Thailand	11	13	13	15	23	23	23	23	21	25	23
India	14	16	16	16	14	13	11	11	12	14	16
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	334	389	429	514	477	446	489	453	489	567	480
Canada	345	357	445	531	495	449	489	531	524	555	588
France	318	326	356	331	345	360	359	444	457	414	436
Germany, Fed.	488	473	579	540	504	468	579	659	658	580	648
Rep. of Italy	238	277	221	235	270	322	325	352	393	339	379
Japan	242	258	324	294	355	508	494	602	676	551	644 (2)
Spain	91	100	109	194	185	187	188	239	280	226	276
United Kingdom	332	368	438	424	386	387	422	438	458	361	406
United States	488	540	615	656	671	636	685	682	620	617	663
U.S.S.R.	334	344	355	376	393	413	428	436	454	471	490
Yugoslavia	96	104	121	125	142	136	130	148	167	201	187

Note : NA = Data not available

(1) Including Manchuria

(2) Including data for Okinawa prefecture.

(3) Excluding Bangladesh.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1966, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 9.2 : PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1971*	1972*
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	220	247	267	320	379	386	357	411	462	492	533
Argentina	1213	1141	1245	1331	1368	1451	1480	1625	1688	1773	1728
Brazil	357	370	363	364	387	388	446	479	472	500	532
Burma	53	49	50	48	49	52	49	54	65	68	58
Chile	1087	1110	1070	1048	1087	1113	1151	1204	1208	1516	1516
China	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	447*	466*	NA	561*	567*
Egypt	287	298	327	307	316	265	301	226	268	282	324
Ethiopia	9	10	9	12	15	22	23	29	32	32	35
Ghana	97	108	104	100	92	107	126	144	164	192	151
Indonesia	112	106	114	113	100	96	103	105	111	123	133
Iran	355	336	382	383	414	451	486	566	939	895	954
Malaysia											
East : Sabah	200	209	242	275	313	274	407	366	367	406	377
Sarawak	631	711	293	418	602	430	545	374	393	402	530
West	260	284	338	338	400	427	425	452	467	453	496
Mexico	892	905	993	962	954	1096	1129	1150	1205	1270	1318
Nigeria	30	33	39	44	50	37	33	35	45	59	66
Pakistan and	71	79	86	88	80	79	87	96	98	96	158(4)
Bangladesh											
Saudi Arabia	263	279	313	366	418	463	625	767	965	988	900
Thailand	78	85	106	128	177	173	204	210	245	296	305
India	161	169	163	171	174	180	185	188	191	186	186
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	4074	4203	4359	4568	4664	4845	5045	5230	5425	5359	5701
Canada	6004	6559	7065	7593	7925	8061	8086	8738	9072	9326	10757
France	2606	2830	2945	2968	2976	3163	3282	3514	3794	3928	4153
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3889	4129	4225	4239	4256	4171	4488	4833	5112	5223	5396
Italy	1418	1564	1661	1783	1962	2177	2267	2418	2681	2682	2796
Japan	1391	1534	1665	1782	1945	2253	2519	2833	3210	3267	3251
Spain (2)	866	902	956	1038	1122	1244	1266	1353	1495	1614	1765
United Kingdom	4929	5093	5097	5121	5088	4893	4961	5151	5362	5507	5398
United States	8263 (1)	8588 (1)	8913	9203	9619	9880	10398	10784	11144	11244	11611
U.S.S.R. (3)	3029	3233	3428	3597	3791	3949	4050	4201	4445	4535	4767
Yugoslavia	926	1026	1133	1192	1203	1171	1259	1303	1432	1608	1610

Note : Data are based on apparent consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas, and hydro and nuclear electricity. Coke, manufactured gas and electricity internationally traded are considered to have been consumed by the importing country. Bunkers supplied to foreign-going ships are excluded from consumption.

*=Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

NA=Data not available.

- (1) Including Hawaii.
- (2) Including Canary Islands and Ceuta.
- (3) Including peat.
- (4) Excluding Bangladesh.

Source : U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1973.

TABLE 9.3 : NET FOOD SUPPLIES PER CAPITA

Country	Year (1)	Total Calories per day	Protein Grams	Year (1)	Milk Grams per day
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES					
Algeria	1964-66	1890	56	1964-66	66
Argentina	1969	3160	105	1969	338
Brazil	1970*	2820	67	1970*	195
Burma	1964-66	2010	44	1964-66	48
Chile	1970	2560	66	1970	231
China	1964-66	2050	57	1964-66	9
Egypt	1968-69*	2770	80	1968-69*	135 (3)
Ethiopia	1970	1980	66	1970	66
Ghana	1966-68	2070	43	1966-68	13
Indonesia	1970*	1920	43	1970*	5
Iran	1964-66	2030	55	1964-66	164
Malaysia					
Sabah	1964-66	2430	58	1964-66	65
Sarawak	1964-66	2430	53	1964-66	22
West	1964-66	2190	49	1964-66	82
Mexico	1964-66	2620	66	1964-66	157
Nigeria	1969	2290	60	1969	17
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1969-70	2410	55	1969-70	208 (3)
Saudi Arabia	1964-66	2080	56	1964-66	94
Thailand	1964-66	2210	51	1964-66	18
India (2)	1969-70	1990	49	1969-70*	116
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES					
Australia	1964-66*	3160	92	1969-70*	646
Canada	1966-68	3200	96	1970*	619
France	1969-70	3270	103	1969-70	630
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1969-70	3180	83	1969-70	567
Italy	1969-70	3020	88	1969-70	394
Japan	1970*	2470	77	1970*	137
Spain	1969-70	2770	80	1969-70	297
United Kingdom	1970-71*	3170	87	1970-71*	592
United States	1970	3300	99	1970	689
U.S.S.R.	1964-66	3180	92	1964-66	476
Yugoslavia	1968	3130	92	1968	281

Note * — Provisional.

(1) Split years : 1960/62=1960/61-1962/63

Figures are for the latest available year.

(2) Source—Pocket Book of Labour Statistics, 1974, p .164.

(3) Including milk for making butter.

Source U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1972.

TABLE 9.4 : PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	(Kilograms, Raw value)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (1)
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	17.8	19.5	20.0	19.9	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.8	19.4	20.2	16.7
Argentina	39.3	37.1	38.5	41.2	33.8	38.8	38.6	36.7	39.1	39.2	44.0
Brazil	37.3	35.3	33.1	36.3	32.6	33.5	39.7	36.9	36.7	39.0	41.7
Burma	3.2	2.8	4.1	4.5	4.7	2.6	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5
Chile	36.1	36.4	31.3	32.1	38.6	35.9	35.0	35.0	35.3	35.9	41.4
China	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5
Egypt	15.3	16.0	16.6	16.4	18.3	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.7
Ethiopia	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2
Ghana	9.1	4.9	5.6	8.3	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.7	11.1	12.1	10.5
Indonesia	6.0	3.5	5.3	6.1	5.1	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4
Iran	17.7	17.7	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.5	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.1	28.5
Malaysia											
East Sabah	23.4	24.8	25.5	24.9	24.2	27.1	29.0	29.7	29.5	29.5	NA
Sarawak	19.1	20.1	21.4	22.6	23.8	24.4	28.6	28.6	26.0	27.5	NA
West	25.2	23.2	21.3	27.4	28.9	28.1	30.8	36.7	39.9	35.7	NA
Mexico	32.4	32.9	34.5	34.6	35.2	36.1	37.4	38.3	41.2	38.4	40.1
Nigeria	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.4
Pakistan and Bangladesh	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	10.8
Saudi Arabia	9.7	6.1	6.8	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.9	9.3	10.3	12.0	12.2
Thailand	4.1	3.0	4.0	7.6	5.8	6.8	5.7	9.3	10.3	10.9	9.2
India	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	5.0	4.6	5.8	6.9	8.1	7.0
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	57.5	61.6	57.9	53.0	57.2	56.2	56.0	55.6	56.0	56.4	55.3
Canada	45.6	45.4	44.9	49.0	48.3	52.9	49.2	50.9	50.2	48.6	47.0
France	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.8	37.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	32.2	33.5	32.8	36.2	36.3	36.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	24.7	25.3	27.2	27.4	27.0	27.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Japan	16.9	17.6	17.2	20.6	20.7	22.8	23.6	25.6	29.0	28.5	30.4
Spain	49.0	50.7	51.2	57.0	61.0	64.1	66.1	69.8	73.1	76.3	80.9
United Kingdom	54.0	55.1	51.6	53.9	52.7	52.0	52.1	52.7	52.7	52.0	52.3
United States	48.0	48.2	46.0	47.5	48.3	48.1	50.2	48.4	50.8	50.2	50.1
U.S.S.R.	35.0	30.3	39.3	37.1	38.3	39.8	40.6	41.1	42.2	42.1	43.4
Yugoslavia	16.6	18.2	19.9	25.9	26.5	26.6	26.2	27.9	28.7	29.3	29.3

Note : NA = Not available.

(1) Figures are taken from Sugar Yearbook, 1972, International Sugar Organization.

Source : *Indian Sugar*, May 1969 and July 1973 (Published by The Indian Sugar Mills Association), and *Sugar Yearbook*, 1972.

Note : NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

- (1) Figures exclude consumption of newsprint substitute 'Senka'.
- (2) Excluding land-borne imports.
- (3) Year ending 30 June of year stated. Except for 1972.
- (4) Year ending 20 March of year stated.
- (5) Including data for Okinawa prefectures.
- (6) Excluding data for Bangladesh.

Source *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973

TABLE 9.6 : TELEPHONES PER 1000 POPULATION

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	16	14	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14
Argentina	65	64	66	67	67	67	68	69	75	78	81
Brazil	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	20	21	22	22
Burma	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	NA	NA
Chile	28	29	34	31	31	32	33	35	36	44	NA
Egypt	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethiopia	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Ghana	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	5	6
Indonesia	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA
Iran	7	7	8	9	8	8	9	10	10	10	NA
Malaysia	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	16	NA	NA	19
Mexico	16	17	18	19	21	23	25	27	31	34	37
Nigeria	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	NA
Saudi Arabia	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	NA	NA	10	10
Thailand	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	6	6
India	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	223	233	235	247	258	269	282	293	312	327	339
Canada	341	350	364	379	393	408	425	441	445	455	502
France	106	111	118	125	133	140	150	161	173	186	200
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	129	132	146	155	166	179	194	209	232	258	268
Italy	93	99	108	116	124	135	147	160	174	191	209
Japan	77	110	126	143	162	182	203	226	254	285	318
Spain	67	72	80	88	96	104	113	124	135	150	167
United Kingdom	166	173	182	194	206	218	231	253	269	290	315
United States	434	446	462	482	502	521	543	567	587	604	628
U.S.S.R.	NA	NA	31	33	34	41	45	46	45	49	53
Yugoslavia	16	17	19	21	23	25	27	31	36	40	44

Note : NA = Data not available.

Source : Estimated on the basis of figures available in U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971
1972 and 1973.

TABLE 9.7 : RADIO RECEIVERS PER 1000 POPULATION

Country	(Units)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	52	NA	52	49	47	46
Argentina	257	278	281	295	308	344	381	366	388	NA	NA
Brazil	NA	94	95	NA	NA	NA	63	61	60	61	61
Burma	6	8	11	NA	14	14	15	15	15	NA	NA
Chile	188	187	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144	143	NA	NA
China	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	15	NA	NA
Egypt	66	71	51	54	NA	NA	135	131	132	132	143
Ethiopia	7	7	4	NA	NA	NA	6	6	6	6	6
Ghana	56	72	74	NA	70	NA	83	81	78	85	85
Indonesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	14	13	NA	114	NA	NA
Iran	66	68	NA	NA	67	68	91	90	85	NA	229
Iran	156	168	184	201	224	239	255	265	285	293	301
Mexico	NA	8	11	NA	NA	NA	20	19	23	26	27
Nigeria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pakistan and Bangladesh	4	5	5	NA	10	10	11	11	14	14	NA
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	11	11	NA
Thailand	NA	NA	54	NA	88	85	76	80	77	79	83
India	7	8	9	11	13	15	18	19	22	23	23
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	207	204	206	222	219	215	220	214	211	212	213
Canada	495	485	519	NA	598	589	679	699	742	771	821
France	293	304	309	313	321	306	312	314	315	313	329
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	305	297	454	457	477	482	483	485	330	336	329
Italy	180	187	200	208	215	222	208	213	218	223	230
Japan	196	199	203	208	251	255	255	251	551	573	662
Spain	114	127	128	144	186	201	213	214	208	210	NA
United Kingdom	292	296	295	297	300	318	316	324	322	648	672
United States	986	1014	1171	1235	1334	1431	1417	1353	1416	1623	1695
U.S.S.R.	298	306	317	320	329	343	359	374	390	408	404
Yugoslavia	110	109	140	154	152	153	157	163	165	169	171

Note : NA=Data not available.

Source : Estimated on the basis of figures available in the U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

STEEL CONSUMPTION

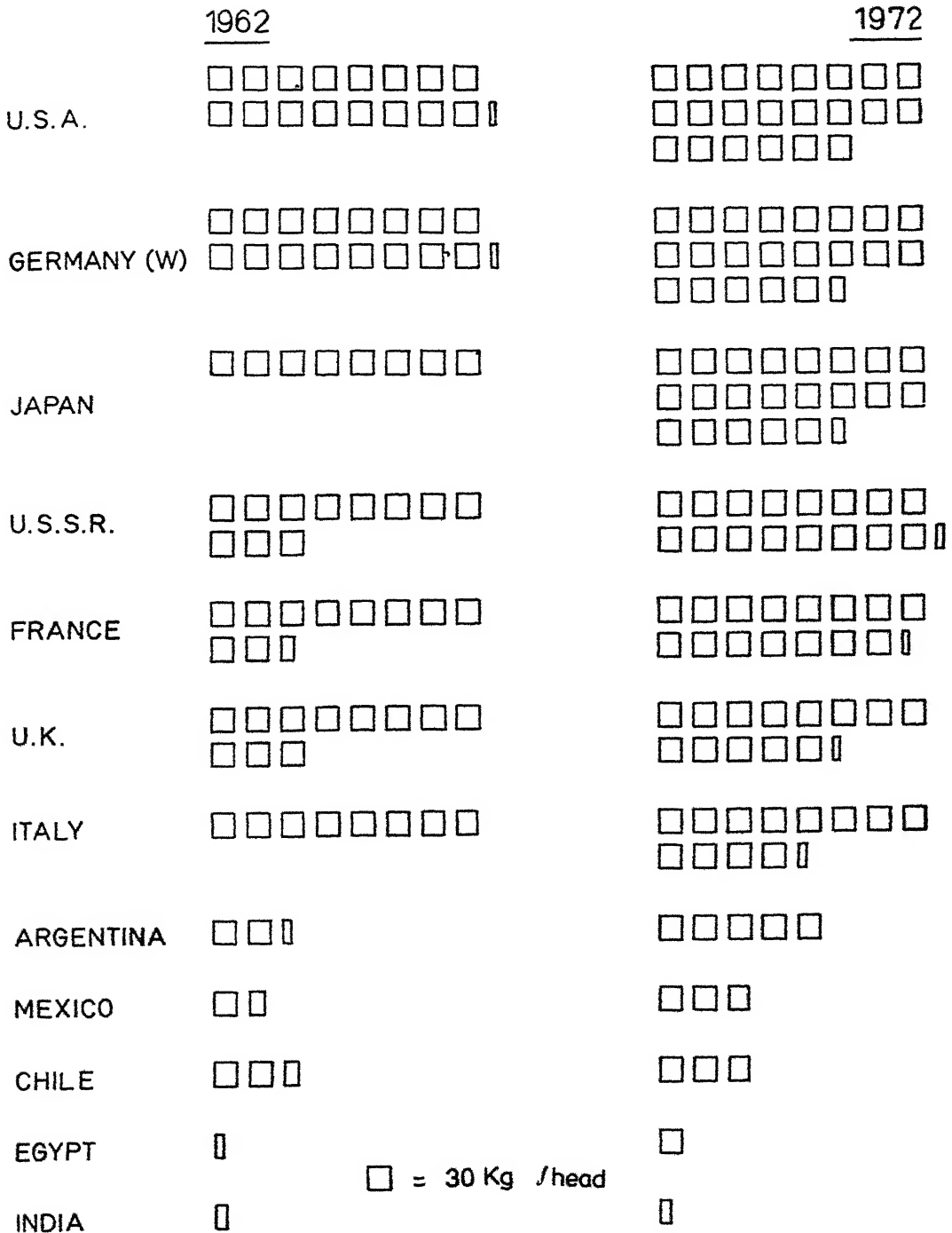


Figure 9.1

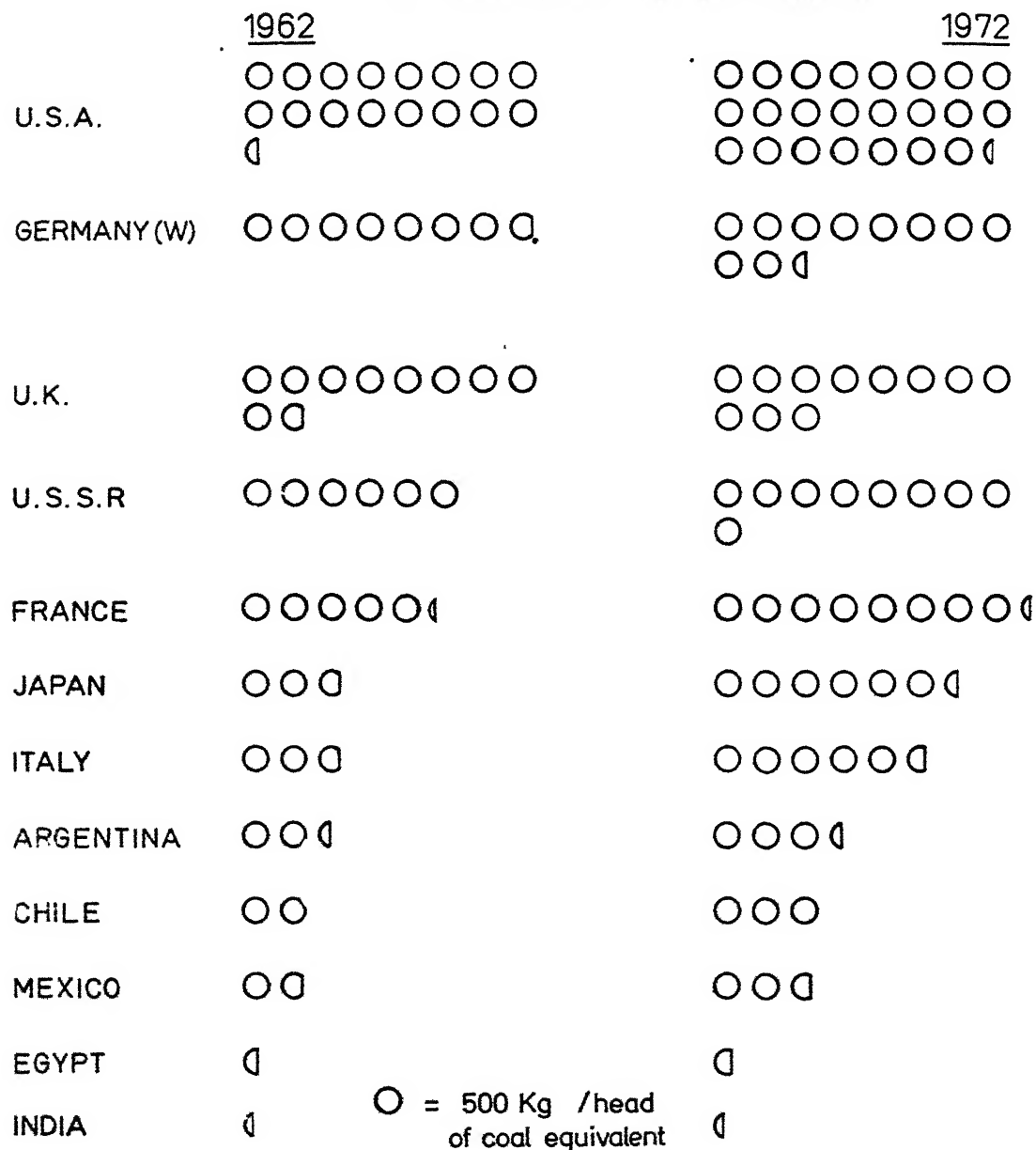
ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Figure 9.2

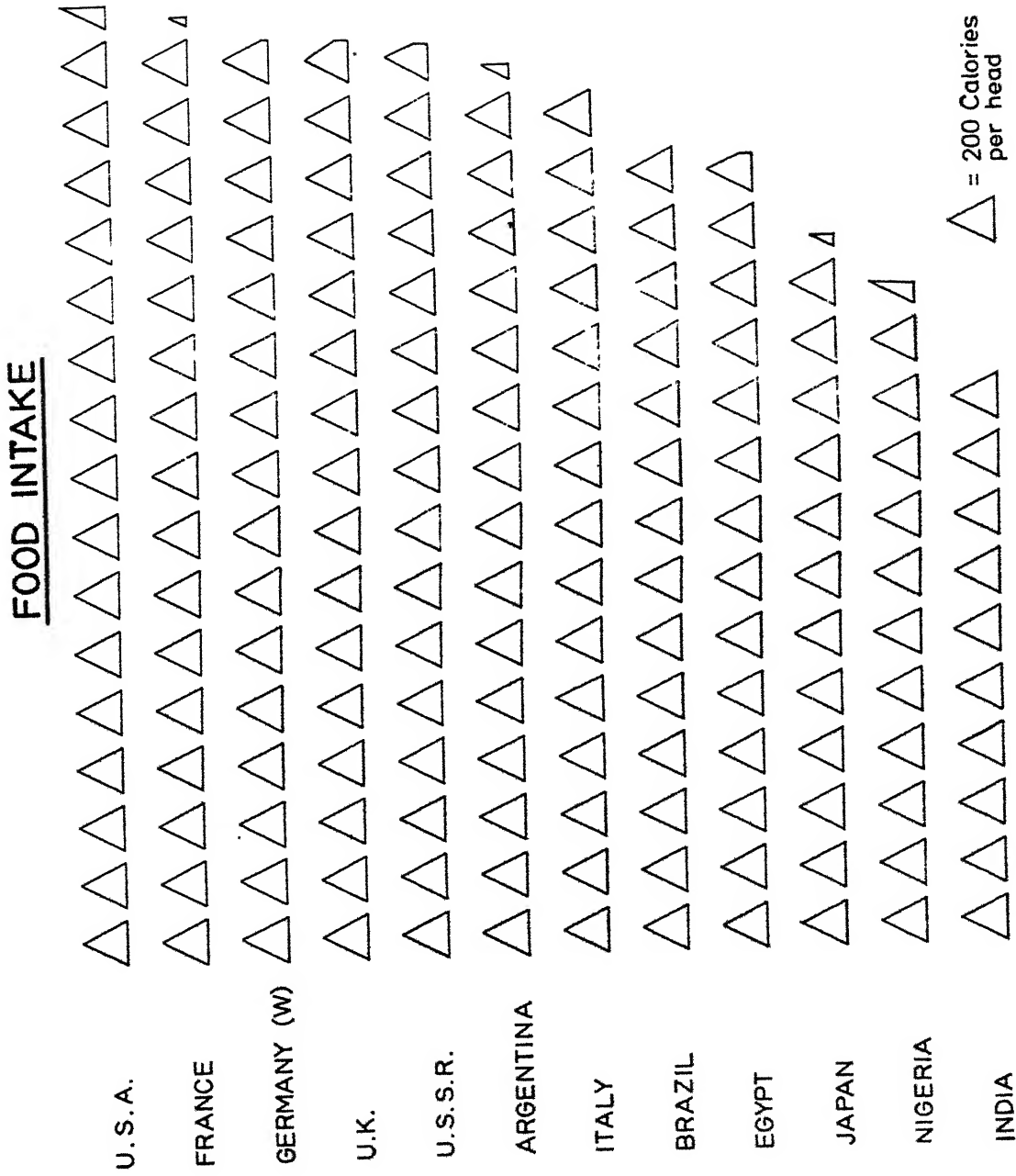


Figure 9.3

Prices

A remarkable feature of the post-war period is the maintenance of near full employment in developed countries and the acceleration of the rate of growth in developing countries beyond their normal capacities. These achievements were not without sacrifice. In particular, the maintenance of full employment and acceleration of growth rates have been achieved by keeping demand a step ahead of available supplies. This imbalance has become almost a permanent feature in almost all the countries and has brought in its trail continuous rise in prices.

The rise in prices in Latin American countries has become almost legendary. In Brazil, Chile and Argentina the wholesale price index shot up in the ten years, 1962-72, from 57, 65 and 78 to 1287, 1334 and 768 respectively. On an average, inflation has been at the rate of nearly 30 per cent per year. The conditions in Latin American countries have, no doubt, been exceptional. But in other countries as well prices have been rising quite sharply. Among developed countries this is true of Yugoslavia, U.K., etc. But in Japan and West Germany where growth rates have been extremely high, prices were relatively stable. But since 1971, prices have been rising at phenomenal rates even in these countries, more so in Japan. In 1973-74 (April), the rate of inflation reached 24 per cent in Japan, 14 per cent in the U.K., 10 per cent in the U.S.A., and 12 per cent in France. The stability of world prices has been seriously disturbed.

Prices have been rising in Asian and African developing countries too. In Ghana prices have almost doubled, in the ten years, 1962-72. A similar price rise took place in India. The trends are quite revealing. Prices have been rising almost since the beginning of the Second Plan (1956). Until 1965 the price rise was generally mild, about 4 per cent per year. But in the two years, 1965-67, the rate of inflation was pushed up steeply to more than 11 per cent annually. In the subsequent five years, broadly described as 'green revolution' years, the rate of inflation fell back to the normal rate of about 4 per cent per year. But since June 1972 prices have again been spiralling up, almost at the Latin American rates. In the first twenty-

four months of inflation prices rose by 55 per cent. What is significant, in the four years, 1965-67 and 1972-74, characterised by high inflation, there was a sharp decline in agricultural production. With a steadily rising demand the sudden fall in agricultural output, occasioned by erratic and inadequate monsoons, prices rose. What turned the situation into a virulent inflation was the link between prices and wages. With every rise in prices there was a corresponding, though not proportional, increase in wage rates. As a result, the inflationary gap between demand and supply created by shortfall in production was never bridged and inflation, as a result, became continuous.

A variety of anti-inflationary measures have been experimented with. But the results have not been sufficiently encouraging in any country. Since 1971, the U.S.A. and the U.K. have been trying out the Income Policy. Brazil introduced an indexation systems which minimised the distortion in income distribution among different sector of society or between consumption and savings. Almost all countries have adopted a tight money policy. The Bank rate in India was raised from 6 per cent in May 1973 to 9 per cent in July 1974. Bank credit was made stringent. Three ordinances were promulgated (later to become Acts of Parliament) to impound a part of the increase in wage and salary earnings, restrict distributable profits and create compulsory savings from taxable incomes. In all, Rs. 5000 million are expected to be impounded and, to that extent, reduce money supply with the public.

Along with the rise in prices, wages have also gone up. Only a part of the increase in wages is due to improvement in productivity. The wage rates even when reduced to a common currency do not indicate the true differences in earnings. Nevertheless, they give a broad idea of the disparities that exist in wage rates in different countries. For example, the weekly wage rate in the U.S.A. was \$155 compared to \$142 in Canada and \$80 in Japan. In Germany, it is approximately \$100 per week. At the current rate of exchange the wage rate in India would be only \$8 a week. The increases in wage rates which have taken place in the last ten years are partly the cause and partly the result of inflation. In more developed countries the former aspect is more predominant.

It is obvious that increase in wage earnings will be inflationary if they are unrelated to productivity. And they are usually unrelated to productivity when employment is at a near full level and labour scarcity emerges or when the labour unions are strong enough to exercise pressure. A policy for pricing the factors of production and a proper machinery to implement such policies, are essential. In developing countries the task becomes all the more important because such policies not only prevent inflation but enable generation of resources for further development. The course of the economy will be governed by the policy choice.

TABLE 10.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(1963=100)										
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Algeria	NA	106	110	111	111	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Argentina	78	126	156	188	236	258	274	313	436	768
Brazil	57	191	289	398	496	614	740	902	1087	1287
Chile	65	151	187	230	274	358	489	665	785	1334
Egypt (1)	100	104	112	100	108	110	112	115	119	120
Ghana	NA	107	123	124	136	155	166	175	173	205
Iran	100	104	107	106	106	107	109	113	122 (2)	129 (2)
Mexico (Mexico City)	99	104	106	108	111	113	116	122	128	131
Pakistan and										
Bangladesh (7)	101	100	107	112	126	123	130	134	134 (5)	146 (5)
Thailand (8)	107	94	97	110	119	114	103 (6)	103	103	111
India	96 (3)	110	120	134	154	153	156	166	172	186
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
Canada	98	100	102	106	108	110	115	117	119	127
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	100	101	104	105	104	99	101	107	112	116
Italy	95	103	105	107	106	107	111	119	123	128
Japan	98	100	101	103	105	106	108	112	112	112
Spain	96	103	113	116	117	120	123	125	132	141
United States	100	100	102	106	106	108	113	117	120	126
U.S.S.R. (4)	99	100	99	100	108	108	108	108	NA	NA
Yugoslavia (4)	99	104	120	133	136	136	142	156	178	199

Note : NA=Data not available.

- (1) Base : July 1965-June 1966=100, twelve months ending June of year stated.
 (2) Base 21 March 1963-20 March 1964=100, twelve months beginning 21 March of year stated.
 (3) Average of less twelve months.
 (4) Producers' prices of industrial products.
 (5) Excluding Bangladesh.
 (6) Base 1969=100.
 (7) Base : July 1962-June 1963=100, twelve months ending 30 June of year stated.
 (8) Prior to 1969, Bangkok only.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 10.2 : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
1963=100

Country	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>(Annual averages)</i>										
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Algeria (Algiers)	104 (1)	I 100 (2)	105	103	104 (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Argentina	81	122	157	207	268	311	335	380	512	811
(Buenos Aires)										
Bangladesh (Dacca) (11)	98	104	112	121	128	131	137	142	160 (1)	205
Brazil (Sao Paulo)	58	187	302	443	574	714	879	1047	1268	110 (13)
Burma (Rangoon)	103	102 (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chile (Santiago)	69	146	188	231	273	346	452	598	718	1278
Egypt (4)	99	104	119	130	131	I 104 (8)	107	112	115	117
Ethiopia	NA	NA	NA	127	128	128	130	143	144	135
(Addis Ababa) (3)										
Ghana (Accra)	96	112	144	151	140	154	168	172	177	202
Indonesia (Djakarta)	46	205	830	9502	25612	57712	61250	68807	71797	76466
Iran	100	104	106	106	107	108	112	114	119	126
Malaysia (West)	97	100	100	101	105	105	104	106	107	105 (15)
Mexico (Mexico City) (6)	99	102	106	110	114	116	120	126	130	138
Nigeria (Lagos) (5)	101	102	107	116	111	113	124	140	159	164
Pakistan (Karachi) (10)	99	104	110	118	126	126	130	137	144	156
Thailand (Bangkok)	99	102	103	107	111	113	116	117	119	124
India	97	113	124	137	156	160	I 175 (9)	184	190	202
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES										
Australia	100	102	106	110	113	116	120	124	132	139
Canada	98	102	104	108	112	117	122	126	130	136
France	95	103	106	109	112	117	124	131	138	147
Germany, Fed.										
Rep. of	97	102	106	110	111	113	116	121	127	134
Italy	93	106	111	113	117	119	122	128	134	142
Japan (12)	93	I 104	111	116	121	127	134	144	153	160 (14)
Spain	92	107	121	129	137	144	147	155	168	182
United Kingdom	98	103	108	112	115	121	127	135	148	159
United States (7)	99	101	103	106	139	114	120	127	132	137
U.S.R.	99	100	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Yugoslavia	95	112	150	184	197	207	224	248	286	334

Note : NA=Data not available.

I=A marked break in the series is indicated by a vertical bar.

- (1) Average of less than twelve months (Base: 1961=100 for 1962).
- (2) Base: 1964=100 (Algeria: beginning 1964).
- (3) Excluding rent.
- (4) Prior to 1968, Cairo only.
- (5) Low income group.
- (6) Excluding rent and miscellaneous
- (7) Prior to 1964, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
- (8) Beginning 1968 (Base: July 1966-June 1967=100).
- (9) Base: 1960=100 (India: beginning 1969).
- (10) Industrial workers.
- (11) Civil servants.
- (12) Prior to 1964, 28 cities.
- (13) Beginning 1972 (base: December 1971=100).
- (14) Excluding data for Okinawa prefecture.
- (15) Base: 1970=100.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 10.3 : WAGE EARNINGS IN INDUSTRY

(In U.S. Dollars)

Country	Code (1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria	H	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.48	.52	.58	.63
Argentina (4)	H	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04	.03	.04	.04	.41	.45	.66
Brazil (2) (5)	M	.35	.65	.34	.44	.69 (3)	15.55	65.97	78.42	86.70	NA	NA
Chile	M	45.85	46.53	56.36	61.13	70.29	67.61	68.46	72.38	85.17	93.71	96.32
Egypt	W	4.87	5.67	6.07	6.92	7.68	7.31	8.23	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ghana (2)	M	105.57	110.33	117.89	55.57	61.56	53.40	59.91	63.51	70.76	39.55	NA
Mexico	M	77.18 (3)	90.87 (3)	99.19 (3)	106.00	110.89	117.53	123.62 (3)	129.78 (3)	136.35 (3)	148.19 (3)	156.60 (3)
Pakistan and Bangladesh	M	25.57	22.06	25.86	24.42	26.74	24.83	27.07	32.66	NA	NA	NA
Thailand (2)	H	.14	.17	.18	.16	.15	.17	NA	.18	.17	NA	NA
India (6) (7)	M	28.17	29.02	30.42	34.23	23.33	25.20	26.96	28.70	29.34	32.65 (14)*	35.59 (16)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Canada	W	71.21	73.56	77.24	80.83	84.56	89.59	96.94	104.11	118.47	129.87	142.10
France (10) (15)	H	.49 (3)	.54	.57	.61	.65	.68	.76	.75	.84	.99	1.13
Germany, Fed.												
Rep. of (8)	H	.87	.87	.94 (3)	1.02	1.11	1.15	1.19	1.43	1.63	2.03	2.26
Italy (11)	H	.46	.53	.59	.61 (3)	.68	.68	.71	.78	.97	1.18	1.35
Japan (2) (8) (9)	M	76.09	83.43 (3)	92.34 (3)	100.04	111.75	125.91 (3)	147.32	172.59	199.79 (3)	257.33	310.02
Spain (2)	H	NA	.27	.31	.35	.41	.41	.44	.50	.56	.67	.82
United States	W	96.56	99.63	102.97	107.53	112.34	114.90	122.51	128.50	133.73	142.04	154.69
U.S.S.R. (2)	M	101.44	103.44	105.66	108.55	112.77	119.22	128.77	135.55	141.66	158.86	164.65
Yugoslavia	M											
(2) (12) (13)		.30	.37	.48	.40	54.88	60.40	66.40	76.70	89.60	80.23	93.64

Note: The series generally relate to the average earnings of wage earners in manufacturing industries.

NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional.

- (1) H—by hour, W—by week, M—by month.
- (2) Including salaried employees.
- (3) Revised series, beginning at year indicated.
- (4) Minimum earnings, unskilled workers.
- (5) Prior to 1966 : production workers.
- (6) Including services and public utilities.
- (7) The number of States covered by the series varies according to the years.
- (8) Including family allowances.

- (9) Including mid- and end-of-the-year bonuses.
 - (10) Adults only.
 - (11) Including the value of payments in kind.
 - (12) Including mining and quarrying.
 - (13) Socialist sector.
 - (14) Source: Pocket Book of Labour Statistics, 1974.
 - (15) Rates.
 - (16) Estimated.
- Source :* Calculated on the basis of the figures available in
U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

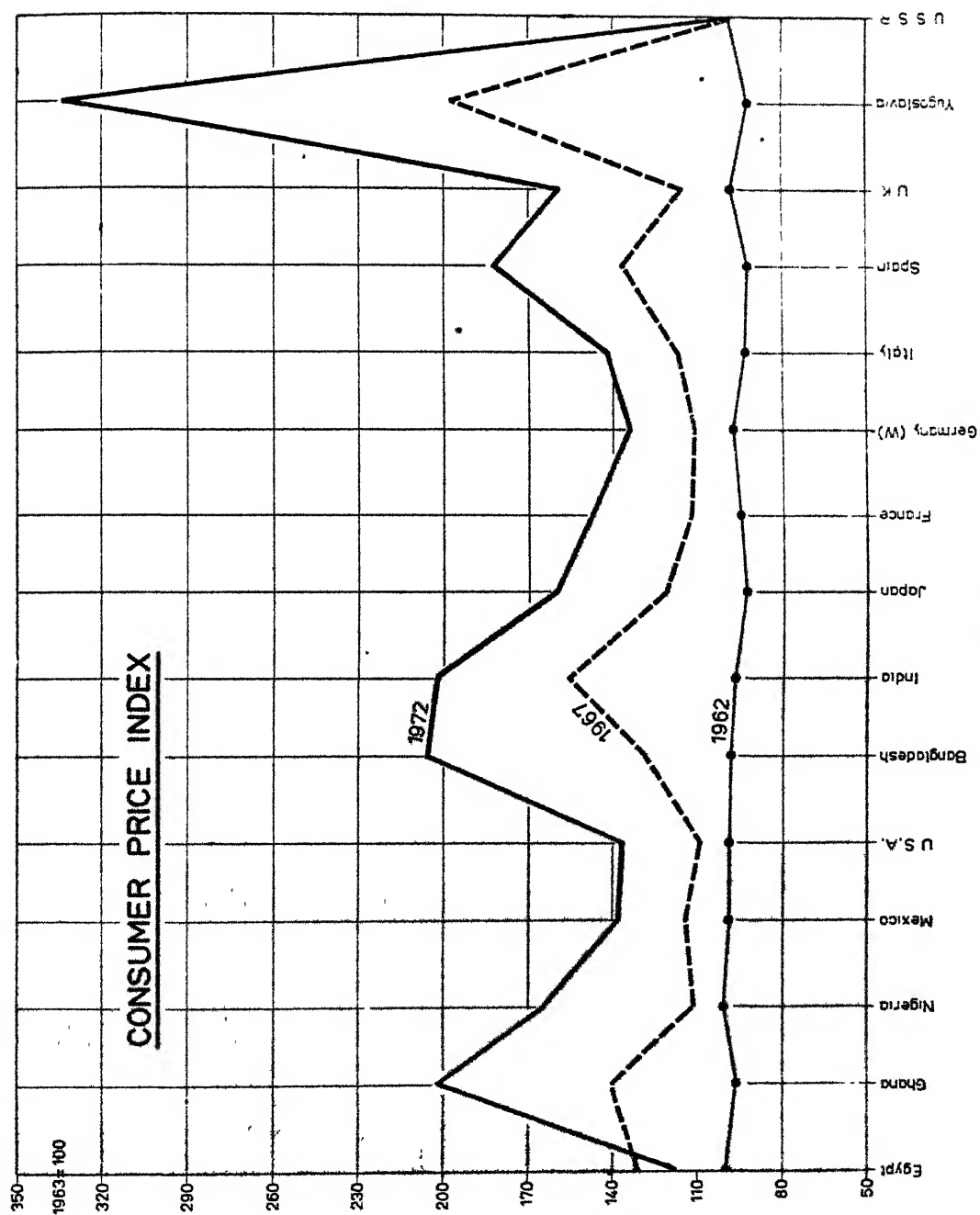


Figure 10.1

Trade and Aid

Foreign trade is a means of securing economies of specialisation. Countries which are geographically large and endowed with a variety of natural resources trade on a smaller scale. This is true, for example, of countries like the U.S.A., India, Brazil, etc., whose external trade is less than 8 per cent of the national income. On the contrary, small countries like the U.K., France, Germany, etc., depend to a large extent on external trade which often exceeds a fifth of their national income.

Expansion of foreign trade received an impetus after the introduction of the system of fixed exchange parity which was internationally adopted at Bretton Woods in 1948. In the twenty-five years since, world trade rose to more than nine-fold indicating a greater integration of world economies.

The U.S.A. is the world's largest exporting country, though her exports are small in comparison to her national income. In 1972, U.S. exports amounted to nearly \$ 49 billion about twenty times those of India. The second largest exporting country is West Germany, with exports exceeding \$ 46 billion. Japan's export rose at a phenomenal rate in the ten years, 1962 through 1972. In this period, Japan's exports stepped up almost seven times while India's less than doubled. India's share in world trade declined from about 1 per cent to less than 0.6 per cent.

U.S. imports were significantly more than exports in the late 1960s and early 1970s. This factor caused an outflow of gold reserves and brought about a monetary crisis from which the international system has yet to come out. The trade gap was \$ 6.5 billion in 1972. On the other hand, exports of Japan and West Germany were very much higher than imports resulting in accumulation of dollar reserves and gold. India had a trade surplus in 1972-73 for the first time since planning started in 1951. However, the trade position became deficit again in 1973-74, mainly due to the steep rise in the prices of oil, foodgrains and fertilisers. The excess of imports over exports throughout the Plan period has been financed from external aid.

The imbalance in the external trade position of the U.S. ultimately led to a devaluation of the dollar twice since 1971. The dollar was made inconvertible, restrictions on foreign investment

were imposed and tariff raised. After an initial revaluation, the yen was floated. Many other countries have opted for, at least temporarily, a floating exchange system. To take the advantage of the devalued pound the rupee was tied to it and thus allowed to float indirectly.

The basic factor which brought about the monetary crisis was that currency values were not, in effect, flexible both ways. Countries like Japan and West Germany which accumulated reserves were reluctant to revalue their currencies. Japan, for example, increased its foreign exchange reserves from \$ 3.2 billion in 1970 to \$ 13.8 billion in 1971 and \$ 16.4 billion in 1972. In these three years, West Germany's reserves increased from \$ 8.4 billion, \$ 12.3 billion and \$ 17.2 billion respectively. The unrealistic exchange rates which led to these imbalances in the payments position could not be sustained for long.

The exchange rates under the system of fixed parities must be such as to reflect the inherent strength of the currencies. When internal economic conditions improve or deteriorate an echo is often felt in exchange rates also. The Latin American countries, which were pestered by high inflation, adopted continuous devaluation of currencies so as to balance external payments position. This is true of countries like Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The rupee was devalued in 1966 against the background of a sharp rise in prices, a steep fall in agricultural production and a precipitate decline in foreign exchange reserves. The pound was devalued in 1967 and 1972. The yen was revalued in 1972, and also the Deutsch mark.

The international monetary situation is currently in flux. A Committee of twenty has been working out an arrangement to impart greater stability to currency values. But the oil crisis which had its impact on the international monetary situation has also postponed the possibility of an early settlement.

Harmony and stability in international monetary relations is necessary to stimulate trade between countries and to ensure a larger flow of resources from developed to developing countries. For this reason, the international currency arrangement must itself be such so as to like the generation of additional world liquidity with international multilateral aid. For example, if all currencies are linked to the SDRs and a part of SDR allocation to developed countries is set aside as aid to developing countries, the international monetary system will solve two problems simultaneously.

The Resolution on the Second U.N. Development Decade had reiterated that developed countries will transfer 1 per cent of their GNP to developing countries by way of aid. But hardly any country has reached that goal. The assistance received by developing countries is hardly enough to engineer the type of progress which can take their economies beyond the threshold of self-reliant growth. The aid received by India in 1972, for example, was only about \$ 1.4 per capita compared to \$ 3 by Brazil, \$ 4.3 by Indonesia and \$ 4.1 by Pakistan. It has also to be recognised that both developed and developing countries, for different reasons, have become disillusioned with aid. In this situation, what is possibly required is more trade based on complementarity between the two groups of countries. The developing countries can specialise in less sophisticated technological industries and the former in more.

It has also to be appreciated that many of the developing countries are well endowed with natural resources. The oil crisis has made the developing countries conscious of the scarcity of world's natural resources and the need for appropriate pricing. If oil is scarce so is iron-ore. Pricing of such products requires to be done on a realistic reappraisal of present and future needs. A revaluation of resources on these lines would itself bring about a better world economic order.

TABLE 11.1 : EXPORTS (f.o.b.)

		(Value in million U.S. Dollars)										
Country	System	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria	S	NA	759	727	637	621	724	830	934	1009	852	NA
Argentina	S	1216	1365	1411	1493	1593	1465	1368	1612	1773	1740	1941
Brazil	Si	1214	1407	1430	1596	1741	1634	1881	2311	2739	2904	3990
Burma	G	265	270	236	225	195	124	111	132	109	127	122
Chile	S	532	542	626	688	876	908	941	1068	1247	962	855
Egypt (1)	S	398	520	537	604	604	566	622	745	762	789	825
Ethiopia	G	80	90	105	116	111	101	106	119	122	124	167
Ghana	G	291	273	293	291	244	278	307	301	433	322	393
Indonesia (4)	S	664	698	724	708	679	666	689	800	810	1242	1534
Iran	S	980	917	1254	1303	1309	1930	1879	2099	2355	2642	2964
Malaysia East:												
Sabah (6)	G	77	90	85	100	117	134	142	170	174	189	211
Sarawak (6)	G	133	122	125	142	151	164	197	209	219	257	214
West (6)	G	858	884	908	1014	1019	954	1051	1331	1369	1277	1429
Mexico	G	912	968	1030	1120	1199	1145	1258	1430	1402	1471	1825
Nigeria	G	472	531	601	751	795	677	591	891	1240	1811	2180
Pakistan and												
Bangladesh (7)	G	397	417	494	528	601	645	720	682	723	666	698
Saudi Arabia (5)	S	NA	1066	1200	1389	1744	1799	2026	2001	2361	3845	NA
Thailand	G	462	466	593	622	688	680	655	707	710	831	1081
India	G	1403	1626	1705	1688	1577	1613	1754	1835	2026	2051	2404
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia	G	2344	2786	3032	2916	3071	3362	3402	4043	4620	5072	6302
Canada	G	5935	6466	7681	8109	9551	10564	12602	13812	16187	17582	20178
France	S	7361	8082	8993	10051	10889	11380	12672	14876	17739	20420	25848
Germany, Fed.												
Rep. of (8)	S	13264	14616	16215	17892	20134	21736	24842	29052	34189	39040	46208
Italy	S	4669	5054	5958	7200	8038	8705	10186	11729	13206	15111	18548
Japan (4)	G	4916	5452	6673	8452	9776	10442	12972	15990	19318	24019	28591
Spain	S	736	735	954	967	1254	1375	1589	1900	2387	2938	3803
United Kingdom	G	10933	11791 (5)	12353 (5)	13238 (5)	14132 (5)	13869 (5)	14838 (5)	16894 (5)	19351 (5)	22367	24344
	(Si)											
United States (3)	Si	21446	23104	26300	27189	29998	31243	34199	37462	42590	43492	48979
U.S.S.R.	G	7031	7272	7683	8175	8841	9652	10634	11655	12800	13806	15361
Yugoslavia	S	691	790	893	1092	1220	1252	1264	1474	1679	1814	2237

Note : System : *General trade*—G includes goods imported into customs bond and re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption, whereas *Special trade*—S excludes them. Data referring to general imports less all re-exports or to exports of domestic produce are said to be according to the *Semi-special system*—Si. In all systems goods passing through the country for purposes of transport only are excluded from the statistics.

- (1) Includes trade with Syrian Arab Republic for all periods.
- (2) Figures for all periods prior to 15 May 1972, adjusted to approximate trade of 1971 customs area. Beginning 15 May 1972 including trade for Okinawa prefectures.
- (3) Including exports of foreign aid.
- (4) Excluding trade of West Irian.
- (5) Prior to 1970, national exports.
- (6) Inter-trade between the states of Malaysia included.
- (7) Beginning December 1971 excluding data for Bangladesh.
- (8) Excluding trade with German Democratic Republic.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 11.2: IMPORTS (c.i.f.)

Country	System	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria	S	NA	683	703	671	639	639	815	1009	1257	1221	NA
Argentina (4)	S	1357	981	1077	1199	1124	1096	1169	1576	1685	1869	1905
Brazil	S	1475	1487	1263	1096	1496	1667	2129	2263	2849	3696	4723
Burma	G	219	234	272	247	158	156	180	165	162	135	133
Chile	S	512	637	607	604	757	727	743	908	931	980	NA
Egypt (1)	S	740	916	953	933	1070	792	666	638	787	920	899
Ethiopia	G	104	111	123	150	162	143	173	155	172	188	189
Ghana	G	333	365	341	445	352	310	308	347	411	434	292
Indonesia (5)	S	647	521	680	695	527	638	722	782	883	1174	1438
Iran	S	530	518	669	860	928	1125	1356	1528	1658	1879	2410
Malaysia East:												
Sabah (6)	G	78	100	99	109	112	107	112	136	163	191	209
Sarawak (6)	G	130	129	140	158	172	175	188	189	216	226	167
West (6)	G	800	828	830	852	860	845	905	915	1111	1109	1350
Mexico	G	1143	1240	1493	1560	1605	1746	1962	2078	2461	2407	2900
Nigeria	G	569	581	711	770	718	626	541	696	1059	1511	1505
Pakistan and												
Bangladesh (8)	G	738	889	997	1043	900	1101	996	1035	1151	925	682
Saudi Arabia	S	NA	NA	NA	NA	517	507	571	747	710	806	NA
Thailand	G	541	610	680	771 (8)	1213 (8)	1060	1150	1286	1293	1287	1484
India	G	2361	2477	2876	2839	2827	2773	2510	2201	2125	2406	2220
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia (2)	G	2262	2478	2973	3315	3196	3453	3858	4003	4479	4633	4555
Canada (2)	G	5880	6085	6926	7986	9317	10057	11431	13071	13360	15458	18854
France	S	7517	8727	10069	10339	11843	12381	13927	17219	18780	21137	26715
Germany, Fed.												
Rep. of (9)	S	12280	13019	14613	17472	18023	17351	20150	24926	29814	34341	39763
Italy	S	6075	7592	7253	7378	8589	9827	10286	12467	14939	15968	19282
Japan (3)	G	5637	6736	7938	8169	9522	11663	12987	15024	18881	19712	23471
Spain	S	1569	1955	2244	3004	3572	3453	3502	4202	4715	4936	6755
United Kingdom	G	12516 (S)	13523 (7)	15415 (7)	15619 (7)	16107 (7)	17186	18409 (7)	19336 (7)	21724 (7)	23912	27860
United States (2)	S	16317	17072	18666	21348	25439	26813	33066	35863	39756	45516	55310
U.S.S.R. (2)	G	6455	7059	7736	8058	7913	8537	9410	10327	11739	12479	16047
Yugoslavia	S	888	1057	1323	1288	1575	1707	1797	2134	2874	3252	3233

Note : System—*General trade G*—includes goods imported into customs bond and re-exported without cleared for domestic consumption, whereas *Special trade S*—excludes them. Data referring to general imports less re-exports or to export of domestic produce are said to be according to the Semi-special system—*Si*. In all systems goods passing through the country for purposes of transport only are excluded from the statistics.

NA=Data not available.

(1) Includes trade with Syrian Arab Republic for all periods.

(2) Imports f.o.b.

(3) Figures for all periods prior 15 May 1972, adjusted to approximate trade of 1971 customs area. Beginning 15 May 1972 including trade for Okinawa prefectures.

(4) Prior to 1966, imports c. and f.

(5) Excluding trade of West Irian.

(6) Inter-trade between the states of Malaysia included.

(7) Prior to 1970, retained imports.

(8) Beginning December 1971 excluding data for Bangladesh.

(9) Excluding trade with German Democratic Republic.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 11.3 : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Country	Year	Goods, freight and insurance	Other services and private required transfers	Government transfers	Non-monetary sectors			Monetary sectors			Allocations of SDR's			Reserves and errors and omissions		
					Direct investment	Other private	Government	Private institutions	Central institutions							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES																
Algeria	1967	123 (1)	-37 (1)	19	47	-9	17	26	25	-	-169	-42				
	1968	36 (1)	-79 (1)	12	64	-16	57	-83	-13	-	-50	72				
	1969	-120 (1)	-108 (1)	22	41	-11	43	5	-7	-	82	53				
	1970	-172 (1)	34 (1)	12	45	2	14	-14	22	13	71	-27				
	1971	-258 (1)	105 (1)	91	-46	54	89	-35	127	14	-127	-14				
Argentina	1972	-177 (1)	68 (1)	-5	20	38	85 (8)	56	-5	14	-92	-2				
	1967	434	-250	-3	-7	-43	-45	28	172	-	-542	256				
	1968	259	-276	-2	-8	5	-12	14	-66	-	-33	119				
	1969	113	-333	-3	-11	134	59	28	-64	-	222	-145				
	1970	172	-310	NA	-13	6	60	-44	-102	59	-134	306				
Brazil	1971	-89	-362	NA	-12	94	228	-21	75 ^a	47	397	-357				
	1972	154	-363	-2	9	48	-23 (8)	68	51	47	13	-2				
	1967	133	-436	27	115	-72	95	39	-92	-	226	-35				
	1968	-66	-477	17	135	210	46	228	6	-	-98	-1				
	1969	265	-618	17	207	481	160	183	-209	-	-466	-20				
Burma	1970	187	-756	8	107	572	204	232	-77	59	-574	38				
	1971	-443	-902	4	NA (3)	1279 (3)	299	283	-80	47	-559	72				
	1972	-305	-1071	4	340	1350	490 (8)	1024	-47	47	-2235	403				
	1967	-11	-19	4	-	-	11	-18	-	-	36	-3				
	1968	-71	-20	9	-	-	28	35	4	-	3	12				
Chile	1969	-21	-26	14	-	-	-19	22	5	-	26	-1				
	1970	-42	-34	17	-	-	-8	8	-	8	53	-2				
	1971	-22	-39	18	-	-	14	-23	-	6	36	10				
	1972	-41	-18	+17	-	-	11 (8)	9	11	6	-5	11				
	1967	116	-213	4	3	-20	103	-2	-8	-	31	-14				
Chile	1968	48	-224	3	116	47	137	-13	-34	-	-73	-7				
	1969	243	-236	3	60	52	185	-13	-5	-	-189	-100				
	1970	104	-218	NA	19	-15	225	-2	-20	21	-68	-46				
	1971	-101	-135	-	-42	-71	44 (8)	61	26	17	223	-22				

Egypt	1967	-360 (2)	74 (2)	122	NA (3)	-14 (3)	108	-12	22	—	—	63	-3
	1968	-185 (2)	-60 (2)	251	NA (3)	-17 (3)	19	-4	36	—	—	-52	12
	1969	-227 (2)	-69 (2)	288	NA (3)	-15 (3)	-66	34	24	—	—	35	-4
	1970	-374 (2)	-84 (2)	304	NA (3)	-15 (3)	19	32	60	25	25	51	-18
	1971	-401 (2)	-74 (2)	268	NA (3)	-13 (3)	39	-35	109	20	20	80	7
	1972	-440 (2)	17 (2)	266	NA (3)	-10 (3)	129 (8)	-13	72	20	20	-34	-7
	1967	-39	-2	10	6	1	9	3	—	—	—	14	-2
Ethiopia	1968	-62	17	14	5	20	5	-1	—	—	—	-2	4
	1969	-34	11	14	3	1	9	—	—	—	—	-4	—
	1970	-47	5	10	4	11	2	16	—	—	—	1	-2
	1971	-61	5	11	6	14	20	—	—	—	—	7	-2
	1972	-15	14	14	9	3	24 (8)	-10	—	—	—	-25	-11
	1967	2	-87	—	33	-1	15	-16	-22	—	—	68	8
	1968	32	-88	—	17	3	21	-3	-2	—	—	10	10
Ghana	1969	33	-83	1	10	-1	36	16	12	—	—	-9	-15
	1970	57	-84	1	19	—	45	-11	-33	12	12	-13	7
	1971	-45	-84	1	35	42	29	-21	15	9	9	6	13
	1972	143	-67	6	11	-13	27 (8)	-13	-7	9	9	-118	21
	1967	-121	-162	28	-10	94	183	12	4	—	—	-22	-6
	1968	-51	-200	26	2	24	190	NA	-3	—	—	35	-23
	1969	-105	-256	42	19	23	222	NA	-28	—	—	48	35
Indonesia	1970	-68	-312	29	91	2	262	NA	-61	35	35	26	-4
	1971	51 (2)	-498 (2)	46	NA (3)	152 (3)	237	NA	54	28	28	1	-71
	1967	482	-616	7	35	12 (8)	122 (8)	8	9	—	—	-41	-18
	1968	350	-768	4	76	13 (8)	341 (8)	-17	10	—	—	93	-102
	1969	404	-947	4	94	16 (8)	392 (8)	16	119	—	—	-22	-76
	1970	562	-1073	4	25	14 (8)	340 (8)	-16	90	21	21	196	-163
	1971	1553	-1550	4	65	33 (8)	389 (8)	12	76	21	21	-373	-230
Malaysia	1972	1288	-1649	4	84	-2	471 (8)	59	-27	20	20	-450	202
	1967	100	-117	13	NA (3)	60 (3)	-41	62	-1	—	—	18	-94
	1968	150	-130	12	NA (3)	46 (3)	3	37	-1	—	—	-30	-87
	1969	418	-212	9	NA (3)	53 (3)	47	-41	—	—	—	-132	-142
	1970	230	-194	5	NA (3)	53 (3)	-5	-5	—	21	21	-35	-70
	1971	164	-203	5	NA (3)	55 (3)	116	22	—	20	20	-82	-97
	1972	26	-234	4	NA (3)	126 (3)	110 (8)	-5	—	20	20	-45	-2
Mexico	1967	-618	-12	2	130	418	96	64	4	—	—	-72	-12
	1968	-710	-34	—	227	152	106	-214	-12	—	—	-71	556
	1969	-633	41	—	297	393	76	23	67	—	—	-5	-259
	1970	-1079	44	-1	352	209	233	45	-4	45	45	-83	239

TABLE 11.3 (Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nigeria	1971	-936	69	-5	349	323	-1	-44	-5	40	-177	387
	1972	-1016	116	9	261	474	88	-7	-10	39	-210	256
	1967	68	-335	35	111	38	21	6	—	—	93	-37
	1968	68	-343	39	130	88	4	-29	—	—	-3	46
	1969	252	-428	24	29	81	5	-5	—	—	-13	55
	1970	250	-364	44	-14	126	16	5	—	17	-90	10
	1971	410	-699	27	343	-25	33	-6	—	14	-169	72
	1972	675	-1138	22	403	-91	50 (8)	4	—	14	43	18
Pakistan and Bangladesh	1967	-651	-20	212	14	43	344	53	—	—	32	-27
	1968	-428	-13	192	25	32	261	2	—	—	-48	-23
	1969	-421	4	69	21	128	254	1	—	—	-36	-20
	1970	-654	-51	38	23	180	282	-6	—	32	96	60
	1971	-558	-32	116	2	150	288	-10	—	25	49	-30
	1972	-282	16	42	16	7	186 (8)	-23	—	25	-22	35
	1967	847	-764	15	96	4	3	-48	—	—	-60	-93
	1968	861	-869	-85	-14	131	8	12	—	—	56	-100
Saudi Arabia	1969	879	-874	-93	-37	49	7	-10	—	—	127	-48
	1970	1228	-1075	-86	20	96	-2	-23	—	—	-87	-71
	1971	2487	-1594	-81	-115	89	—	-23	—	—	-805	42
	1972	3398	-2051	-52	64	22	6 (8)	-165	—	—	-1093	-129
	1967	-373	274	49	43	44	21	33	—	—	-96	5
	1968	-501	294	67	60	31	27	-9	—	—	-13	44
	1969	-533	297	53	51	81	8	8	—	—	36	-1
	1970	-584	289	46	42	77	1	48	—	—	79	2
Thailand	1971	-477	261	37	38	35	9	-36	—	14	52	67
	1972	-407	291	27	63	103	-4 (8)	-16	—	14	-162	91
India	1967	-1071	-94	44	NA (3)	3 (3)	1182	28	4	—	27	-124
	1968	-569	-111	16	NA (3)	-13 (3)	923	17	31	—	-103	-191
	1969	-151	-136	57	NA (3)	-34 (3)	695	-5	-16	—	-369	-41
	1970	-280	-164	70	NA (3)	-23 (3)	625	-9	-9	126	-313	-23
	1971	-568	-153	78	NA (3)	-27 (3)	791	—	-9	101	-122	-91
	1967	-1071	-94	44	NA (3)	3 (3)	1182	28	4	—	27	-124
	1968	-569	-111	16	NA (3)	-13 (3)	923	17	31	—	-103	-191
	1969	-151	-136	57	NA (3)	-34 (3)	695	-5	-16	—	-369	-41
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1970	-280	-164	70	NA (3)	-23 (3)	625	-9	-9	126	-313	-23
	1971	-568	-153	78	NA (3)	-27 (3)	791	—	-9	101	-122	-91
	1967	-301(11)	-462(11)	-184	430	214	144	29	—	—	1	129
	1968	-649(11)	-561(11)	-170	600	591	79	-2	11	—	-75	176
	1969	-100(11)	-664(11)	-194	536	344	-98	-99	11	—	189	75
	1967	-301(11)	-462(11)	-184	430	214	144	29	—	—	1	129
	1968	-649(11)	-561(11)	-170	600	591	79	-2	11	—	-75	176
	1969	-100(11)	-664(11)	-194	536	344	-98	-99	11	—	189	75

Canada (4)	1970	+115(11)	-791 (11)	-210	812	325	-161	130	6	84	-422	112
	1971	199 (1)	-907 (1)	-205	1101	914	—	NA	NA	71	-1382	209
	1972	1465 (11)	-895 (11)	-271	712	535	-18 (8)	264	—	70	-2597	735
	1967	649 (5)	-911	-200	523	296 (6)	-5	-327	-3	—	-22	NA (6)
	1968	1414 (5)	-1357	-158	338	132 (6)	275	-318	2	—	-328	NA (6)
France	1969	854 (5)	-1615	-123	325	1164 (6)	-132	-415	2	—	-60	NA (6)
	1970	2994 (5)	-1807	-172	470	420 (6)	-323	-129	-3	124	-1574	NA (6)
	1971	2320	-2062*	-2062*	584	-68 (6)†	-68 (6)†	-68 (6)†	-68 (6)†	118	-892	NA (6)
	1972	1560 (5)	-1949	-196	298	-625 (6)	425 (8)	691	17	117	-337	NA (6)
	1967	280 (2)	410 (2)	-533	-12	-164	-58	438	-22	—	-347	8
Germany, Fed.	1968	66	-697	-458	-147	-1446	-78	-911	-3	—	3680	-6
	1969	-998	-476	-344	102	-15	-134	490	-38	—	1105	308
	1970	216	-147	-221	249	1360	-198	175	182	165	-2145	364
	1971	1106 (2)	-197 (2)	-460	178	1308	-169	1372	14	161	-3416	103
	1972	1069	-141	-666	84	443	-16 (8)	587	42	159	-1684	123
Rep. of	1967	5313	-2125	-828	443	-916 (8)	-607 (8)	-1427	30	—	12	105
	1968	5746	-1985	-1035	-27	-1531 (8)	-110 (8)	-211	55	—	-1757	855
	1969	5222	-2492	-1121	-198	-2939 (8)	-684 (8)	-1190	49	—	2985	368
	1970	5628	-3956	-992	-387	1553 (8)	-782 (8)	2314	88	202	-6256	2588
	1971	6063	-4741	-1155	-181	742 (8)	-256 (8)	1348	61	171	-4518	2104
Italy	1972	7284	-5319	-1599	286	1258	92 (8)	431	88	170	-4700	2009
	1967	-421	2182	-162	28	-163	-124	195	-7	—	-557	-971(10)
	1968	680	2225	-278	71	-578	-208	-689	3	—	135	-1361(10)
	1969	143	2467	-271	135	-1490	-54	686	1	—	514	-2131(10)
	1970	-803	2087	-523	496	78	140	19	1	105	-497	-1103(10)
Japan	1971	130 (1)	2171 (1)	-455	119	-305	-71	181	—	107	-1144	-733(10)
	1972	-412	2368	-890	378	-1581	-167 (8)	405	—	106	766	-1243(10)
	1967	513 (9)	-548 (9)	-155	-78	16	-230	491	-23	—	89	-75
	1968	1934 (9)	-737 (9)	-149	-144	275	-167	-252	32	—	-876	84
	1969	3191 (9)	-914 (9)	-158	-134	795	-454	-1494	-225	—	-748	141
Spain	1970	3463 (9)	-1317 (9)	-176	-261	185	-503	-387	-211	122	-1186	271
	1971	7782 (9)	-1766	-219	-150	2446	-498	2453	-307	128	-10396	527
	1972	8205 (9)	-1802 (9)	-302	-510	-39	-1501 (8)	-1822	-175	127	-2768	587
	1967	-1909	1448	5	180	322	33	12	-34	—	158	-215
	1968	-1716	1474	-1	143	293	145	-18	-15	—	-38	-267
	1969	-1996	1622	-18	187	294	24	-31	4	—	260	-346
	1970	-2058	2137	—	179	517	-27	6	-9	42	-852	65
	1971	-1787	2648	-5	176	425	-102	142	20	42	-1462	-97
	1972	-2305	2925	-8	202	617	-3 (8)	39	42	42	-1498	-53

TABLE 11.3 (Continued)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United Kingdom	1967	-206(11)	-29(11)	-769	-309	-68	-63	-368	-	-	1303	509
	1968	-244(11)	-18(11)	-1032	-327	-417	+90	-851	-	-	3087	-288
	1969	890(11)	591(11)	-425	-548	760	-290	-768	-	-	-1110	900
	1970	1675(11)	127(11)	-413	-405	700	-538	1220	-	410	-3000	224
	1971	663 (1)	2133 (1)	-446	958	-626	-657	3245	-	300	-6682	1112
United States (7)	1972	323(11)	305(11)	-436	-805	-723	42 (8)	-531	-	297	2864	-1336
	1967	3435 (5)	2152	-2373	-4037	-445	-2424	1155	-	-	3418	-881
	1968	129 (5)	3317	-2243	-4577	3441	-2162	4135	-	-	-1641	-399
	1969	52 (5)	3268	-2181	-4595	2283	-1930	8772	-	-	-2702	-2470
	1970	1692 (5)	3522	-2344	-5884	2666	-2019	-7164	-	867	9839	-1174
Yugoslavia	1971	-3391 (5)	5903	-2741	-7450	717	-2715	-9878	-	717	29765	-10927
	1972	-7187 (5)	2161	-2710	-2943	3296	-1199 (8)	1254	-	710	9484	-2866
	1967	-269	182	12	-	150	2	-33	-72	-	39	-11
	1968	-337	231	11	-	286	-45	67	30	-	-51	-192
	1969	-443	378	2	-	136	32	-2	81	-	-154	-30
	1970	-926	577	1	-	133	67	-74	65	25	53	79
	1971	-1181	869	-1	-	186	74	8	42	22	-4	-15
	1972	-628	897	-	-	296	133 (8)	-4	-26	22	-461	-232

Note : Credits and debits = Positive figures are credits and negative figures are debits.

NA = Data not available.

- = Magnitude zero.

* = Includes other services and private unrequited transfers and Government unrequited transfers.

† = Includes other private and Central Government non-monetary sectors, and private institutions and central institutions under monetary sectors.

(1) All transportation is included 'with goods, freight and insurance'.

(2) All transportation and insurance are included with 'other services and private unrequited transfers'.

(3) 'Direct investment' is included with 'other private non-monetary sector capital'.

(4) Excluding exports of military aid, goods and services and the corresponding grants.

(5) No estimates of merchandise insurance are available.

(6) 'Net errors and omissions' are included with 'other private non-monetary sector capital'.

(7) Excluding exports of military aid, goods and services and the corresponding grants; they amounted to (in millions of SDR's); 2451 in 1967; 2689 in 1968; 2856 in 1969; 2586 in 1970 and 3153 in 1971 and 3868 in 1972. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

(8) 'Local Government Capital' is included with 'Central Government Capitals'.

(9) All sales of goods and services to U.S. forces are included with 'other services and private transfers'.

(10) Including Italian Bank notes returned to Italian Banks amounting to (debits in millions of SDR's); 801 in 1967, 1127 in 1968, 2256 in 1969, 951 in 1970, 893 in 1971 and 874 in 1972.

(11) Merchandise insurance is included with 'other services and private unrequited transfers'.

Sources : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 11.4 : EXCHANGE RATES
Part A: Mid-point rates, unless otherwise stated
(End of period)

Country/[Unit]	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(National currency per U.S. Dollar)											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria [Dinar]	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.937	4.547	4.547
Argentina [Peso] (2)	134.10	132.50	150.90	188.50	247.30	350.00 (1)	350.00	350.00	4.00 (4)	5.00	5.00 (4)
Bangladesh [Taka]	NA	NA	NA	4.762	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.500	7.279	8.080 (15)
Brazil [Cruzeiro] (6)	475.0	620.0	1850.0	2220.0	2220.0	2.715 (7)	3.830	4.350	4.956	5.635	6.215 (7)
Burma [Kyat]	4.758	4.768	4.779	4.759	4.776	4.778	4.772	4.764	4.775	5.349	5.402
Chile [Escudo] (8)	1.64	2.15	2.70	3.47	4.37	5.79	7.67	9.98	12.23	15.80	25.00
Egypt [Pound] (2)	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348	.4348
Ethiopia [Dollar]	2.48	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.30
Ghana [New Cedi]	.3571	.3571	.3571	.8571 (3)	.8571	1.0204 (1) (3)	1.0204	1.0204	1.0204	1.8182 (1)	1.2821 (3)
Indonesia [Rupiah] (10)	44.8-173	315-349	520-1650	2.2 (12)	78	176	277	277	340	374	374
Indonesia [Rupiah] (11)	45.3-270	315-540	250-1600	0.3 (12)	85	235	326	326	378	415	415
Iran [Rial]	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75
Malaysia [Dollar] (2)	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.06	3.08	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.08	2.90	2.82
Melco [Peso]	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49	12.49 (5)	12.49 (5)
Nigeria [Pound]	.3571	.3571	.3571	.3571	.3571	.3571	.3571	.3571	.3571	.3289 (1)	.3289
Pakistan [Rupee]	4.758	4.768	4.778	4.758	4.779	4.748	4.787	4.764	4.775	4.762	11.031 (1)
Saudi Arabia [Riyal]	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.14	4.14
Thailand [Baht] (2)	20.84	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.75	20.80	20.85	21.02	21.00	21.00	21.00
India [Rupee]	4.759	4.769	4.779	4.758	7.541 (1)	7.505	7.570	7.522	7.539	7.279 (9)	8.080 (15)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia [Dollar]	.4470	.4480	.4488	.4470	.8980 (14)	.8923	.9005	.8945	.8975	.8396	.7843 (1)
Canada [Dollar] (2)	1.0778	1.0809	1.0741	1.0750	1.0838	1.0809	1.0728	1.0731	1.0103	1.0022	.9956
France [Franc]	4.900	4.902	4.900	4.902	4.952	4.908	4.948	5.558 (1)	5.520	5.224	5.125
Germany, Fed. Rep. [D. Mark]	3.998	3.975	3.977	4.006	3.977	3.999	4.000	3.690 (1)	3.648	3.268	3.202
Italy [Lira]	620.60	622.38	624.80	624.70	624.45	623.86	623.50	625.50	623.20	594.00	582.50
Japan [Yen]	358.2	362.0	358.3	360.9	362.5	361.9	357.7	357.8	357.6	314.8	302.00
Spain [Peseta] (2)	59.97	59.96	59.95	59.99	60.00	69.70 (1)	69.82	70.06	69.72	66.02	63.57
United Kingdom [Pound]	.3568	.3575	.3584	.3568	.3584	.4155 (1)	.4194	.4166	.4178	.3918 (1)	.4260
Yugoslavia [Dinar]	750.0	750.0	750.0	1250.0 (1)	12.5 (13)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	17.0 (1)	17.0

TABLE 11.4 : (Continued)
Part B : Basic rate

Country	Unit	Date	Rate
China	Yuan	31-12-1960	2.00
		24-12-1971	2.25
		31-12-1972	1.92
U.S.S.R.	Rouble	1-1-1961	0.900
		24-12-1971	0.829
		31-12-1972	0.829

Note : Foreign exchange rates are shown in units of national currency per U.S. Dollar and refer to end-of period quotation. The table has 2 sections : Part A includes IMF members as of 31 December and also Bangladesh and Switzerland. Part B reports exchange rates applicable to countries in the Rouble-Yuan area. For most countries *mid-point rates*, i.e., the average of selling and buying rates, are shown. The exceptions are countries with multiple rates and countries where mid-point rates are not available. For these countries special rates are shown and footnoted.

NA=Data not available

(1) *Dates of Changes :*

Ghana : 8 July 1967 and 27

December 1971.

Nigeria : 23 December 1971.

Argentina : 1 March 1967.

India : 6 June 1966.

Pakistan : 11 May 1972.

France : 10 August 1969.

Germany :

Fed. Rep. of: 26 October 1969.

Spain : 20 November 1967.

United

Kingdom : 18 November 1967

and 23 December 1971.

Yugoslavia : 26 July 1965 and

23 January and 21

December 1971.

Australia : 22 December 1972.

(2) Selling rate (Canada—excluding for the year 1971)

(3) On 23 February 1967 a new monetary unit, New Cedi replaced the Cedi at the rate of 1.2 Old Cedis per New Cedi. The Old Cedi was introduced as a monetary unit on 19 July 1965 and replaced Ghana pound at the rate of 2.40 Cedis per pound.

- (4) On 1 January 1970 a new monetary unit, the New Peso replaced the Old Peso at the rate of 100 Old Pesos per New Peso.
- (5) Official buying rate.
- (6) Free market selling rate.
- (7) On 13 February 1967 a New monetary unit, the New Cruzeiro, replaced the old Cruzeiro at the rate of 1000 Old Cruzeiros per New Cruzeiro.
- (8) Official market selling rate.
- (9) From 31 December 1971, the central rate.
- (10) Principal export rates.
- (11) Principal import rates.
- (12) On 14 December 1965 the New Rupiah replaced the Old Rupiah at the rate of 1000 Old Rupiahs per New Rupiah.
- (13) On 1 January 1966 a New monetary unit, the New Dinar, replaced the Old Dinar at the rate of 100 Old Dinars per New Dinar.
- (14) On 14 February 1966, a new monetary unit, the Australian Dollar equal to one-half of the Australian pound, was introduced.
- (15) Cross rates based on closing sterling-dollar rates in London.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 11.5 : FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES—EXCLUDING GOLD AND SDRs AT THE END OF THE YEAR

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)											
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	NA	NA	174	163	252	270	269	185	101	233	204
Argentina	54	192	82	170	132	625	554	285	343	70	294
Brazil	60	69	154	421	368	142	200	599	962	1450	3836
Burma	105	135	123	86	93	71	69	46	31	49	34
Chile	36	34	46	94	127	81	162	296	320	128	NA
Egypt	49	42	84	54	63	102	75	52	74	61	51
Ethiopia (1)	57	44	55	70	70	55	54	58	56	52	76
Ghana	154	117	103	111	108	83	96	70	52	35	90
Indonesia (2)	91	21	21	17	19	27	6	118	156	163	524
Iran	77	87	58	87	121	149	133	152	76	469	760
Malaysia	373	379	411	454	473	394	417	584	611	746	807
Mexico	288	364	373	325	369	325	359	381	385	550	731
Nigeria	318	207	220	222	198	93	97	104	176	365	301
Pakistan and Bangladesh	223	239	175	167	145	103	185	270	118	107	192
Saudi Arabia	176	422	493	635	656	670	520	465	520	1291	2347
Thailand	408	461	545	624	808	893	905	869	790	736	896
India	265	360	251	319	364	419	439	683	698	699	566
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	1094	1406	1489	1127	1093	928	930	738	1096	2674	5423
Canada	1838	1796	1666	1533	1208	1269	1976	1756	3037	4074	4368
France	1023	1282	1376	753	507	874	323	286	1257	3577	5059
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2760	3256	2721	1944	2480	2873	3894	2748	8455	12302	17195
Italy	1622	1050	1571	1847	1612	1221	1524	1226	2113	3030	2220
Japan	1553	1589	1495	1569	1469	1453	2261	2614	3188	13783	16483
Spain	561	520	791	471	302	315	364	497	1231	2520	4221
United Kingdom	225	173	179	739	1159	1404	948	1056	1212	7351	4064
United States	99	212	432	781	1321	2345	3528	2781	630	280	241
Yugoslavia	68	83	57	84	94	58	82	202	78	155	667

Note : NA=Data not available

(1) Data from 1963 to 1971 are not fully comparable with those for previous year.

(2) Data from 1971 onwards are not fully comparable with those for previous years.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 11.6 : BILATERAL COMMITMENTS OF CAPITAL BY CENTRALITY PLANNED ECONOMIES
TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Country	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	—	156	143	—	—	170	—	—	60	229	150
Argentina	—	—	—	15	—	30	20	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—	—	—	—	10
Brazil	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	354
Burma	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	NA	NA	NA	—	—	47	—	—	—	155	—
Egypt	20	64	517	126	—	120	168	38	103	313	170
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—
Ghana	—	—	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	1	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iran	—	59	25	15	300	25	440	100	120	—	317
Nigeria	—	—	—	14	—	84	—	—	7	28	—
Pakistan	—	—	99	32	112	15	42	75	210	20	—
India	34	—	84	233	527	15	—	32	—	—	—

Note : NA = Data not available

— = Magnitude zero

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 11.6A : NET OFFICIAL FLOW OF EXTERNAL RESOURCES TO INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
FROM DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES AND FROM MULTILATERAL AGENCIES

Country	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)									
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1970-71 (1) (Annual averages)
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
Algeria	393	276	243	140	116	103	96	115	122	116.0
Argentina	61	87	43	-44	-55	-9	-75	22	45	67.9
Brazil	174	197	242	221	259	167	188	182	270	260.3
Burma	32	45	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.0
Chile	138	147	134	120	151	105	180	118	97	81.4
Egypt	202	204	231	119	66	27	20	-	38	26.7
Ethiopia	32	27	17	27	41	29	46	49	43	47.2
Ghana	5	27	36	60	81	67	57	83	36	61.3
Indonesia	158 (6)	108 (6)	67 (6)	43	82	249	291	363	507	457.5
Iran	66	28	1	22	29	57	71	99	106	35.9
Malaysia	31 (7)	13 (7)	17 (7)	34	47	40	60	52	43	45.5
Mexico	51	85	44	65	126	110	116	125	180	141.6
Nigeria	30	16	53	95	93	108	95	102	110	116.5
Pakistan	393 (5)	505 (5)	518 (5)	523	412	535	492	377	470	437.2
Saudi Arabia	-10	-11	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(2) (3)
Thailand	53	42	33	47	54	61	70	90	139	1.3
India	728 (4) (5)	973 (4) (5)	1200 (4) (5)	1287	1226	1354	993	870	780	906.8 (2)
										808.0

Note : NA=Data not available.

*=Provisional.

-- =Magnitude zero.

(1) Data show disbursements to individual developing countries of bilateral official development assistance from developed market economies and disbursements from multilateral institutions.

(2) Including partial receipts by Indus Basin.

(3) Including partial receipts by Bangladesh.

(4) Including Bhutan

(5) Including disbursements receipt for the Indus Basin Development Fund.

(6) Including West Irian.

(7) Including certain disbursement to Singapore which are not separately identified.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

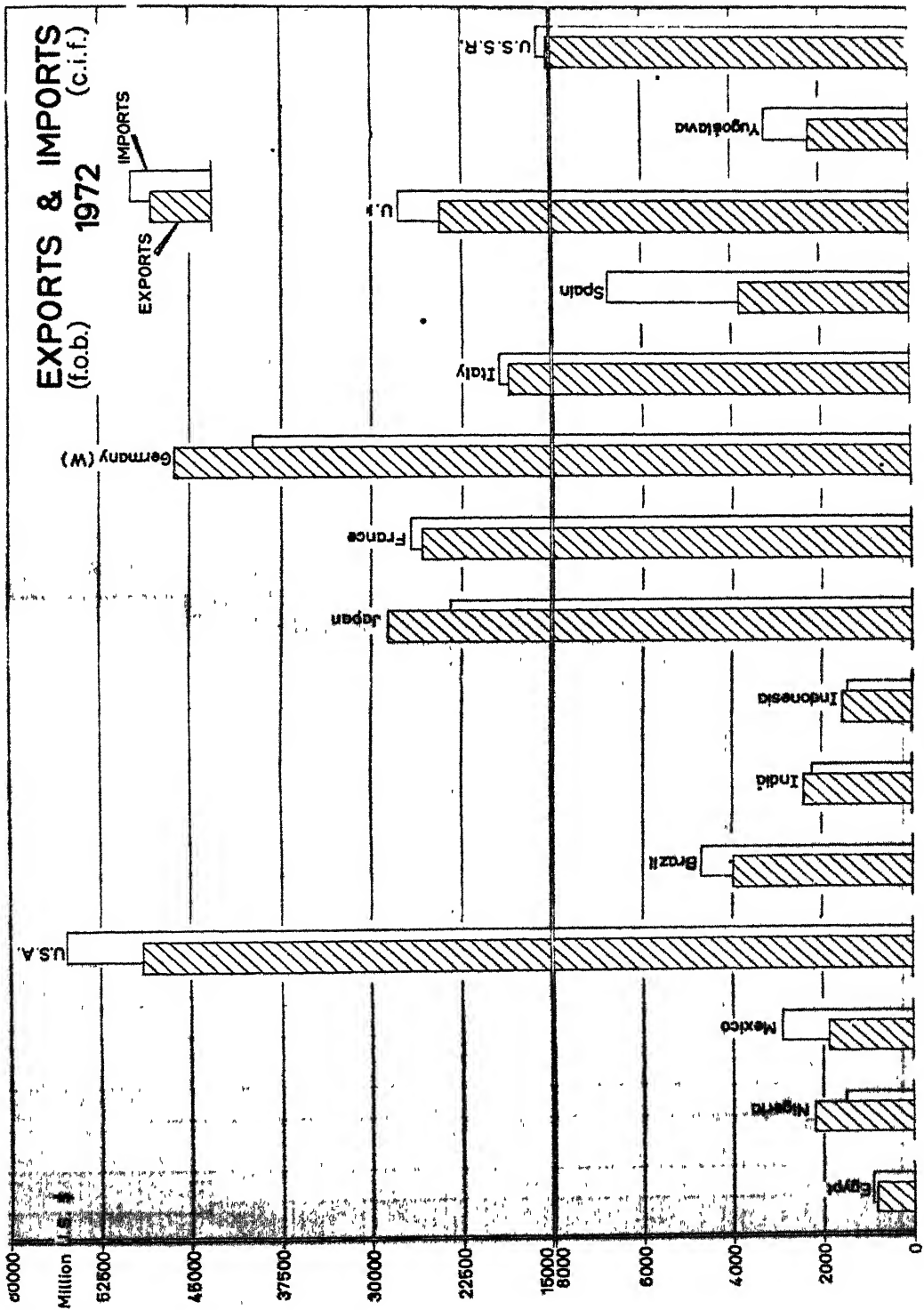


Figure 11.1

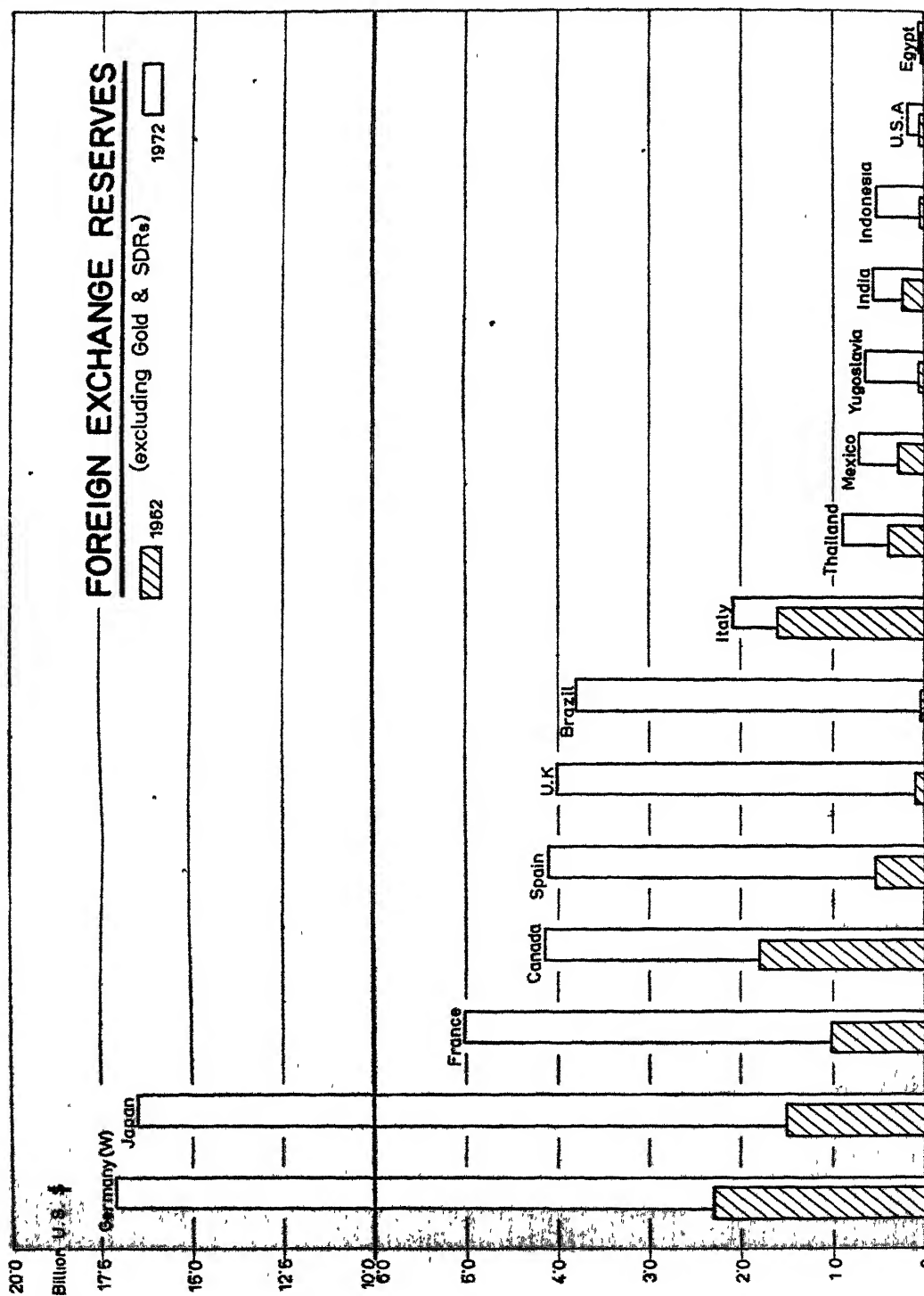


Figure 11.2

Finance

Money supply is usually defined as a sum total of currency and demand deposits. There is a fairly good relationship between national income and money supply. This relationship is described as the income velocity of money. When production increases a proportional demand is created for money supply to effect transactions or to be held as wealth. The income velocity of money has been rather stable over periods of time in most countries and is not vastly dissimilar between them, in spite of differences in customs, business practices, etc. The income velocity of money was 4-5 in India, the U.S.A. and in Brazil in 1972, 5-6 in the U.K. and in West Germany and 3-4 in Japan and France. The money supply in the U.S.A. was twenty-two times that in India and national income was nineteen times.

The composition of money supply, however, shows great differences. In the U.S.A., Japan, etc., where payment by cheque is more predominant, money supply consists primarily of bank deposits (demand). In India where the banking habit is not well developed, most of the payments are made in cash and the currency component in money supply is high. For example, currency as a proportion of total money supply was 22 per cent in the U.S.A., 16 per cent in Japan and 58 per cent in India.

The banking habit cannot be measured merely in terms of demand deposits which are a constituent of money supply. There are other kinds of deposits like time deposits and savings deposits. All these deposits together amounted to \$ 508 billion in the U.S.A., \$252 billion in Japan, and \$10 billion in India. These were 44 per cent, 79 per cent and 21 per cent of the national income of these countries respectively.

The deposit-income ratio depends on the state of development, the spread of the banking habit, the geographical distribution of bank offices, etc. Until 1969, the deposit-income ratio in India was only 14 per cent. With the nationalisation of fourteen major banks, a massive programme of branch expansion was undertaken. In the five years, 1969-74 (June), the total number of bank offices increased from 8262 to 16936. About a half of the new offices were set up in rural areas where no banking facilities existed. The spread of branch network made it possible to mobilise larger deposits. On an average, in the five years, 1969-74, deposit expansion was at 16 per cent per year, compound rate.

Deposit mobilisation has promoted a better use of national savings. The increase in bank deposits has meant a change in the pattern of financial assets of the household sector which is the principal sector responsible for savings in the country. The increase in bank deposits has meant a decline in currency holdings and also in the holding of Government securities which, in view of the low rate of interest, have become an unattractive portfolio component. The fall in currency holding has also tended to exaggerate the inflationary aspect of currency expansion.

In the ten years, 1962-72, there has been considerable expansion of money supply in almost all countries. This has been one of the factors responsible for the inflationary rise in prices particularly in situations in which the forces of production were weak. For example, money supply rose by 65 per cent in the U.S.A., 66 per cent in India, 184 per cent in Germany, and 615 per cent in Japan. But in Germany and Japan the increase in production was at a sufficiently high rate to prevent a sharp rise in prices, except since 1973.

As an anti-inflationary measure many countries have tightened the monetary policy. This has implied restricting the growth of bank credit, and consequently money supply, and stepping up the rate of interest. The latter also influences the flow of funds internationally. The discount rate of central banks, which is the focal point in the structure of interest rates, has been put up in quite a few countries like the U.S.A., Brazil, Chile, India, France, Germany, the U.K., etc.

The financial flow in the economy is also altered, in a significant way, by the level of taxation. The overall impact of the tax system can be measured by the ratio of tax revenue to national income. This ratio indicates the proportion of national resources over which governments acquire compulsory control. The basic philosophy of taxation has undergone drastic changes, particularly since 1939, and the Budget has become a powerful instrument for influencing the shape of the economy.

Fiscal policy in India has been aimed at generating savings, apart from achieving a more equitable distribution of income. However, in spite of the gearing up of the tax rates, the share of the Government in national savings has not significantly increased. The ratio of tax revenue to national income went up from 6 per cent in 1950-51 to 15 per cent in 1972-73. But the ratio of Government savings to national income rose from 1 per cent to only 2 per cent. The huge tax effort proved abortive. This was so because of the phenomenal increase in non-productive expenditure incurred by the Government.

There is no clear evidence that high taxation impedes economic growth. But, significantly enough, in recent years, tax rates have been brought down in a number of countries including the U.S.A. and the U.K. The ratio of tax revenue to national income fell from 26.7 per cent in the U.S.A. in 1967 to 24.9 per cent in 1972, and in the U.K. from 31.2 per cent to 28.2 per cent. In Japan, it never exceeded 13 per cent.

The management of finances is an important element in the stable growth of the economy. Money has to be enough to keep the economy sufficiently liquid, but not too much to place pressure on prices. The resources have also to be shared between Government and private sector in such a manner that the sensitive motivations to save and invest are not injured. This type of the balancing of forces is an art which few Governments have fully mastered. As such, most economies have been exposed to inflation in recent years.

TABLE 12.1 : MONEY SUPPLY
(End of Period)

Country	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	NA	NA	939.6	1038.7	1124.2	1420.9	1886.0	2230.1	2326.9	2838.1	3682.9
Argentina	18.6	24.3	30.4	31.4	31.8	31.2	39.0	43.1	4490.0	4722.0	6504.0(3)
Brazil	3.6	4.5	2.8	4.1	4.7	5499.4	5603.1	6590.8	7256.6	8368.8	10731.1
Burma (4)	349.1	497.5	462.0	(3)	433.7	(3)	465.0	483.5	525.0	NA	NA
Chile	339.0	347.4	418.1	538.0	593.6	559.7	584.2	608.0	821.8	1362.2	2168.0
Cuba	1018.8	1186.7	1416.7	1499.5	1568.5	1621.4	1653.9	1713.4	1798.5	1945.5	2274.6
Egypt	100.0	103.8	121.3	140.0	145.5	142.4	153.5	172.7	171.2	177.6	197.5
Ethiopia (1)	457.0	483.9	676.8	280.5	289.1	236.2	253.4	283.8	299.8	176.6	360.7
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	272.5	250.2	250.2	377.1	604.5	671.5	792.3	1193.5
Indonesia	548.0	596.0	667.4	978.7	1088.2	1278.8	1388.0	1477.6	1694.2	2045.3	2829.4
Iran (5)	408.2	436.6	459.6	495.7	537.3	498.0	557.5	631.7	687.9	765.2	971.6
Malaysia	1675.7	1946.3	2289.0	2418.7	2712.6	2964.0	3384.3	3890.3	NA	4634.9	5463.6
Mexico	352.6	374.7	442.4	457.0	498.2	448.3	464.6	623.3	896.1	987.2	2234.4
Nigeria (2)											
Pakistan and											
Bangladesh	1288.9	1455.5	1726.0	1894.3	2217.6	2166.2	2306.7	2649.0	2935.3	3462.6	1807.5
Saudi Arabia	240.4	290.7	305.1	332.4	382.9	426.4	489.3	516.4	534.2	640.1	912.3
Thailand	532.1	496.9	531.0	615.0	711.3	761.0	907.9	840.0	927.1	1016.7	1175.2
India (9)	6956.6	7867.7	8537.9	9519.5	6564.1	7128.7	7634.4	8490.5	9470.7	11180.0*	11569.1*
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	7885.9	8442.0	8890.3	8742.7	4680.4	5037.5	5277.1	5821.1	6069.1	6848.5	8796.4
Canada	6671.0	7132.9	7839.1	8948.8	9531.3	11027.8	12639.8	11993.3	14381.9	18469.4	21554.8
France	26673.5	30550.8	33055.1	35834.3	38222.9	40407.5	43282.1	37961.5	42416.7	49804.7	59028.3(7)
Germany, Fed.	14507.2	15647.8	16997.7	18147.8	18607.0	20380.1	22100.0	25365.8	25657.9	35403.9	41193.0
Rep. of								(6)			
Italy	16253.6	18419.6	19769.5	22975.8	26062.9	30152.6	33830.0	39099.9	50272.8	61348.5	80089.3(7)
Japan	15982.7	21276.2	24292.5	28503.7	32320.0	36941.1	42367.9	51095.6	59725.9	87967.0	114324.5
Spain	4593.9	5293.5	6375.3	7111.2	7970.0	7792.0	8731.0	9975.7	10613.9	12652.2	16690.3
United Kingdom	29380.6	31314.7	32840.4	21995.5	21886.2	20317.7	20944.2	21152.2	23061.3	28254.2	29711.3
				(8)							
United States	152000.0	157800.0	164600.0	173500.0	176300.0	189700.0	206000.0	213100.0	221900.0	242700.0	250500.0
Yugoslavia	18.3	23.0	27.8	17.8	1874.4	1844.8	2258.4	2562.4	2975.2	2520.6	3458.8

Note : Money relates to the liabilities of the monetary system in currency and demand deposits to the domestic private sector.

NA—Data not available.

* —Provisional.

- (1) Beginning 1963, data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.
- (2) Beginning 1968, data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.
- (3) Data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.
- (4) Beginning 1966, data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.
- (5) Beginning 1965, data relate to 20 December.
- (6) Beginning 1969, data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.
- (7) Beginning 1972, data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.
- (8) Beginning 1965, data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.
- (9) Money supply with the public, beginning April of each year. Source : Report on currency and Finance—1967-68 and 1972-73.

Source : Estimated on the basis of the figures available in the *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 12.2 : BANK DEPOSITS
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	NA	NA	340.3	401.7	477.2	764.4	1177.0	1467.9	1465.5	1556.2	2160.5
Brazil	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.7	3.2	4087.7	4149.9	4735.6	5370.1	6433.7	8543.2
Burma	144.0	121.0	96.2	130.3	133.8 (3)	133.1	132.6	116.1	NA	NA	NA
Chile	397.6	385.6	433.7	517.0	595.0	558.9(2)	619.8	650.2	797.8	1295.4	1035.0(7)
China	692.7	790.2	869.4	910.8	953.8	1023.0	1099.6	1155.5	1212.5	1206.5	1433.3
Egypt	7.3	45.8	60.1	67.0	72.8	82.2	94.0	105.1	116.5	138.9	165.2
Ethiopia (1)	349.8	400.4	600.7	280.7	231.0	195.0	221.3	231.7	266.7	172.0	331.5
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.9	84.7	152.6	356.5	448.6	642.2	957.6
Indonesia (4)	619.5	720.8	880.8	1010.0	1200.8	1444.6	1749.4	2106.4	2515.4	3081.8	4028.6
Iran	174.2	418.6	456.0	516.0	587.0	660.6	785.1	893.5	992.8	1207.9	1542.9
Malaysia (6)	1173.7	1408.3	1702.2	1911.9	2120.9	2314.6	2734.2	3134.5	3502.0	3791.8	4433.1
Mexico	239.1	266.9	320.3	370.5	416.1	676.6	925.2	1122.9	1752.2	1997.9	2413.5
Nigeria	866.1	1071.7	1372.5	1559.9	1732.4	1876.1	2161.1	2364.2	2618.2	3089.9	1561.3
Pakistan and Bangladesh	118.2	138.7	160.2	178.0	225.8	255.6	289.3	302.2	327.8	455.3	619.8
Saudi Arabia	427.1	518.5	603.9	699.5	896.4	1054.8	1043.2	1201.4	1383.3	1654.3	2098.6
Thailand											
India	4507.2	4961.2	5532.5	6347.2	4674.4	5236.5	5829.6	6782.8	7674.7	9733.5	10493.8
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	16800.9	18727.7	21075.9	22400.4	11997.8	13161.5	13948.9	15354.9	16003.3	18560.0	23909.2
Canada	12172.9	13007.6	14058.3	15739.5	16599.0	1 298.7	22492.5	22896.3	27308.7	32235.5	37002.8
France	15397.9	17690.7	19542.8	21842.1	26880.0	31984.5	36728.0	35982.4	43831.5	57637.8	71750.2
Germany, Fed.	27563.8	31471.7	35705.3	40614.1	45939.1	52838.2	62900.0	76531.2	86540.6	111995.1	132104.9
Rep. of Italy	22811.8	25752.7	27983.3	32774.1	37918.2	43479.3	49387.3	55088.7	64215.3	79501.7	99004.3
Japan (5)	26312.1	33856.3	38953.4	47378.8	74297.9	85614.8	99410.1	117607.6	137410.5	195171.5	252761.5
Spain	7420.4	8784.2	10809.0	12875.5	14356.7	14328.5	17264.4	20666.6	24127.9	30839.1	40383.8
United Kingdom	22982.0	24218.1	25630.6	27102.0	24442.0	22652.2	23611.6	23526.2	23927.7	30267.9	37530.5
United States	214900.0	232400.0	250000.0	274600.0	288000.0	321800.0	356500.0	350200.0	393300.0	447700.0	508300.0
Yugoslavia (7)	10.7	14.5	18.5	11.2	1096.8	1053.6	1266.4	1375.2	1549.6	1299.4	NA

Note : NA—Data not available.

- (1) Prior to April 1963, covering only banks in the New York Federal Reserve District.
(2) Beginning December 1967, excludes net bank guarantee accounts.

- (3) Before September 1963, data include small amounts of deposits money with the central bank. Figures for 1962 are for Demand deposits only.
- (4) Average of import and export rates taken.
- (5) Prior to 1964, including Yen balances of non-residents.
- (6) Data include deposits with all banks and with the Post office savings system.
- (7) Demand deposits only.
- (8) Beginning December 1968, coverage of deposits money banks has been expanded.

Source : Calculated on the basis of the data available in *International Financial Statistics*, December 1966, December 1969, November 1970, March 1973 and March 1974 and *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 12.3 : RATES OF DISCOUNT OF CENTRAL BANKS
(End of Period)

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Argentina	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Brazil	8.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	22.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.00
Burma	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Chile	14.62	14.21	14.63	15.30	15.84	15.84	16.61	19.59	20.00	15.00	20.00
Egypt	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ghana	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	7.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	8.00	8.00
Indonesia	3.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Iran	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.50
Mexico	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Nigeria	4.50	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Pakistan and Bangladesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Thailand	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00*	5.00	5.00	5.00
India	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Canada	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.75	5.25	6.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	4.75	4.75
France	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	6.00	8.00	7.00	6.50	7.50
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.50
Italy	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	5.50	4.50	4.00
Japan	6.57	5.84	6.57	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	6.25	6.00	4.75	4.25
Spain	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	5.10	5.10	5.50	6.50	5.00	5.00
United Kingdom	4.50	4.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	9.00
United States (1)	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	4.50	4.50

Note : Rates shown represent these rates at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or government securities for commercial banks or brokers.

(1) Federal Reserve Bank of New York only.

Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 12.4 : TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCOME

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Burma	NA	15.4	21.2	25.1	23.2	17.5	13.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chile	20.1	19.3	18.3	21.5	23.5	23.8	21.5	21.5	22.8	21.0	NA
Egypt	NA	14.0 (1)	14.0 (1)	14.7 (1)	15.3 (1)	15.7 (1)	11.7 (2)	12.0 (2)	NA	NA	NA
Indonesia	NA	3.1	5.1*	4.3	3.4	7.8	7.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pakistan and Bangladesh	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.1	8.6	7.7	6.2	6.7	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.6	14.3	16.2	12.7	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.6
India (3)	12.5	13.6	12.9	14.1	13.6	12.2	12.9	13.2	13.8	15.4	16.6
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia (5)	26.6	24.6	25.0	28.2	28.1	28.7	24.9	25.3	26.2	26.4	NA
Canada	19.2	18.8	20.1	20.0	19.7	20.1	16.2	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.7
France	24.2	24.7	23.0	25.7	25.3	25.0	20.4	20.7	19.9	19.5	19.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	28.6	27.7	27.7	26.8	27.0	27.8	22.9	24.0	23.3	23.8	24.1
Italy	17.9	16.8	17.9	17.8	18.5	19.0	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.9	NA
Japan	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.3	11.1	10.4	9.7	10.1	10.3	11.1	10.3
Spain	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.5	12.7	11.5	12.2	11.1	12.8	13.0
United Kingdom	28.6	26.9	26.7	28.0	29.7	31.2	28.9	31.1	31.8	29.7	28.2
United States	25.4	25.2	25.1	24.0	24.8	26.7	23.5	26.5	26.5	24.4	24.9
U.S.S.R. (4)	23.6	24.2	24.0	24.0	23.0	21.9	21.0	21.4	21.4	22.4	23.1

Note : NA = Data not available.

(1) Tax revenue as a percentage of Gross National Product at factor cost.

(2) Including consumption of fixed capital.

(3) Source : Economic Survey 1973-74 and U.N. Statistical Yearbook.

(4) Tax revenue as a percentage of Net material product.

(5) Including local governments.

Source : Estimated on the basis of the figures available in U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

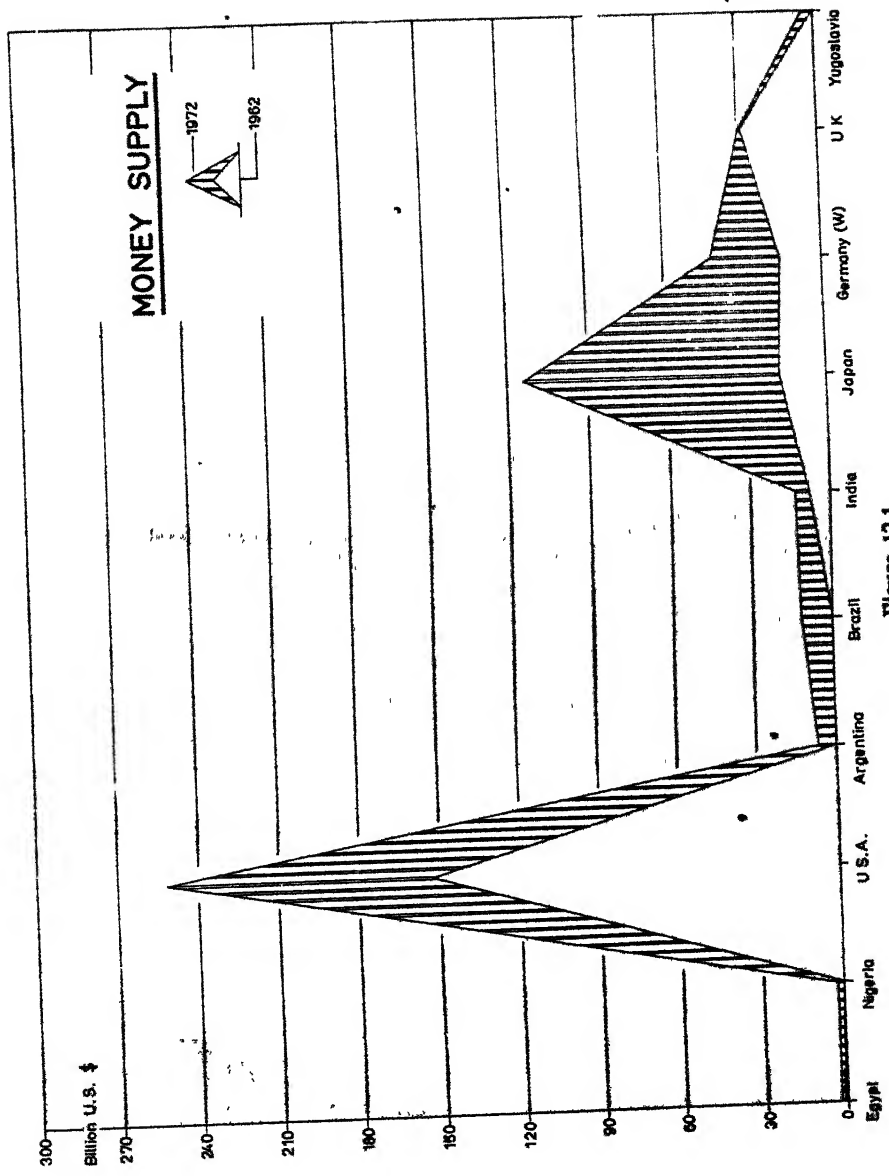


Figure 12.1

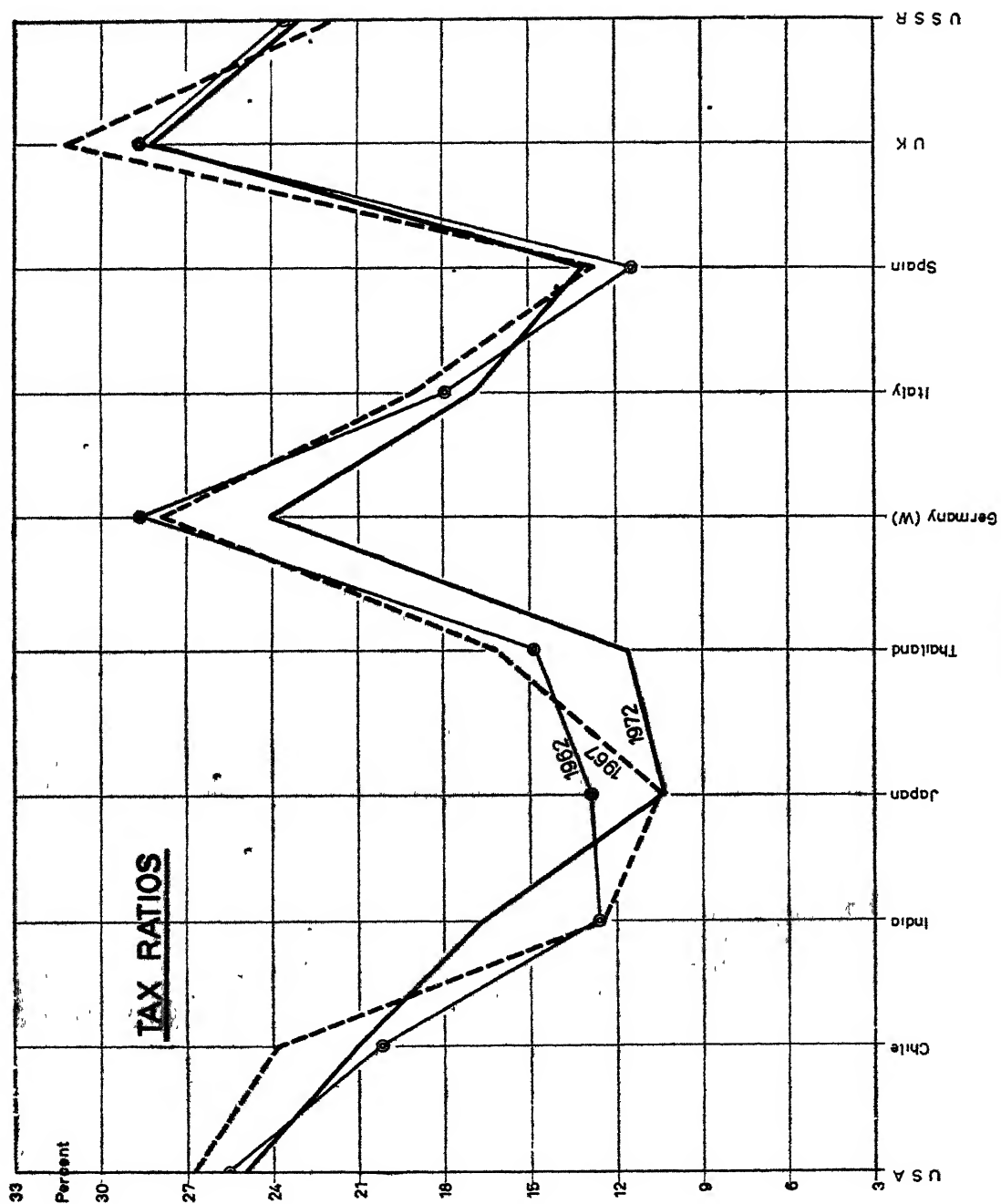


Figure 12.2

Education

Education is an essential ingredient of economic progress and social betterment. It opens up new worlds of thought, expectations and imagination and helps the individual to live a fuller life. All countries have placed a high emphasis on education. In most developing countries, however, the extent of literacy is still far from total. In 1971, literacy in India was only 30 per cent.

Education is one area in which a massive stride has been made in India in the past twenty-five years. What is more, unlike other sectors, the Plan targets in the field of education were approximately achieved. The number of school going children rose from 44.7 million in 1960-61 to 63.7 million in 1973-74. The percentage of school going children (age 6-11 years) to total number of children was nearly 84 by the end of the Fourth Plan. The proportion is less among girls than among boys. In the past twenty years, the proportion of school going boys rose from 60 per cent to nearly 100 per cent and that of girls from 25 per cent to 66 per cent. The disparities in literacy standards between boys and girls are speedily disappearing. At the middle level the percentage of school going children was approximately 36. Only 4.5 per cent received University education.

The number of school going children varies almost directly with the size of population. In China and India which have large populations and where the proportion of the younger generation is high, the number of school going children is naturally quite large, particularly in view of the efforts made by Governments to provide educational facilities. The number of school going children at the first level was 90 million in China (1968), 58 million in India compared to 32 million in the U.S. and 40 million in the U.S.S.R. (1969). But at the second level, the number of children at schools in developing countries like China and India dropped quite sharply. For example, there were 9.9 million second level students at school in China and 7.1 million in India compared to 19.9 million in the U.S. and 9.1 million in the U.S.S.R. The disparities widened further at the third level. In India the number of third level students was 2 million compared to 8.5 million in the U.S. and 4.6 million in the U.S.S.R.

Apart from the purely quantitative features, there are considerable differences in the qualitative and functional aspects of education. In India the link between education and

employment is not direct. The school curriculum is not job oriented. This has inflated the level of educated unemployed. A reorientation of education programme to enhance the employability of the educated has to be undertaken. For this purpose, vocational courses have to be introduced and professional education linked to manpower needs. The Fifth Five Year Plan takes a step in that direction. It is also expected that there would be a greater integration of adult education, with development programmes and utilisation of the resources of educational institutions for development tasks.

While the expansion of educational facilities will continue to receive greater attention, an emphasis on improving the quality of education is equally necessary. Taking the latter aspect into consideration, programmes aimed at curricular reorientation, reforming teaching methodologies, upgrading teachers' competence through pre-service and post-service training, etc., are expected to be undertaken.

University education has expanded tremendously in the twenty-one years, 1950-51 through 1971-1972. The total number of universities increased from 27 to 86 and the number of colleges from 498 to 2,922. Like school education, university education too is not job-oriented and the quality of education is far from satisfactory. These handicaps are recognised and expansion of university education may not continue to be at the same rate as was witnessed in the 1950s and the 1960s. A greater emphasis will be placed on the improvement of quality. It is also appreciated that the expansion of University education should not outpace the capacity of the economy to absorb University educated students in productive employment. Hence rigorous selection of students in all specialised fields of education has become inevitable. To limit the rush to the University, it will, however, be necessary to initiate vocationalisation at the second level, provision of employment to students who have completed secondary school education and creation of alternative facilities like diploma courses and evening classes.

TABLE 13.1 : NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD LEVELS OF EDUCATION
(Students enrolled)

Country	1968			1969			1970		
	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	First Level	Second Level	Third Level
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES									
Algeria	1586	177	11	1689	195	13	1851	237	NA
Argentina	3239	887	265	3355	925	271	3386	975	275
Pakistan and Bangladesh	8140	3250	367 (20)	8953	3337	388 (20)	NA	NA	NA
Brazil	11944	3206	283	12294	3629	347	12812	4084	430
Burma	3071	653	40	3328	700	46	NA	NA	NA
Chile	1934 (13)	233	NA	1981 (13)	268	73	2043 (13)	302	78
Egypt	3550	1284	180	3619	1358	197	3741	1447	218
Ethiopia	514	109	4 (1)	590	114	5 (1)	NA	NA	NA
China	NA	72 (3)(4)	5 (6)	1400 (2)	60 (2)(5)	5	1420	99	5
Indonesia	12235	1637	NA	12802	NA	NA	13395	1931	237
Iran	2753	807	58	2916	930	67	3003	1057	75
Malaysia : Sabah	96	23	NA	114	30	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sarawak	NA	NA	0.3	145*	36	0.4	144	36	0.4
West	1338	502	13	1369	525	15	1411	537	17
Mexico	8159	1347	178	9539	1484	188	NA	NA	248
Nigeria	1791 (7)	200 (7)	10	2346 (7)	223 (7)	NA	3516	357	14 (8)
Saudi Arabia	363	67	5	397	79	7	423	89*	8
Thailand	5123	479*	42	5382	542	46	NA	NA	55
India	52300* (14)(15)	5800* (15)(18)	1268* (28)	55900* (14)(16)	6600* (16)(18)	1793 (19)	58200* (14)(17)	7100* (17)(18)	2009* (19)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES									
Australia	1768 (10)(27)	1081*	165*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Canada	3832	NA	399(9)	3841	NA	437(9)	3824	NA	482 (9)
France	5164	3870	587(21)	5020	4107	615(21)	4940	NA	NA
Germany, Fed.	5877	4225	431	6098	4281	441	6345	4346	500
Rep. of	4706	3487	555(22)	4728	3640	622(22)	4841	3824	687 (22)
Italy	9383	9555	1527	9542	9365	1641	9631	9097	1684
Japan									

(Thousands)

TABLE 13.1 : (Continued)

Country	1968			1969			1970		
	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	First Level	Second Level	Third Level
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (Contd).									
Spain	3665	1603	178	3789	1767	195	3930	1950	217
United Kingdom	5891	3865(24)	559	6040	3977 (24)	583	858(23)	471(23)	14(26)
United States	32018*	19053(12)*	7513	31955*	19674 (12)*	7917	31900*	19910(12)*	8498
	(13)(11)			(10)(11)			(10)(11)		
U.S.S.R.	40310 (13)	NA	4470(25)	40483(13)	8858	4550(25)	40321(13)	9152	4581(25)
Yugoslavia	2875	689	231	2857	706	240	2835	727	261

Note : *First level education*—Education whose main function is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning (e.g., at a elementary school, primary school). Its length may vary from 4 to 9 years, depending on the organisation of the school system in each country.
Second level education—Education based upon at least four years of previous instruction at the first level and providing general or specialised instruction, or both (e.g., at middle school, secondary school, high school, vocational school, teacher training school at this level).

Third level education—Education which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, of evidence of the attainment of an equivalent of knowledge (e.g., at university, teacher's college, higher professional school).
 Year refers to academic year beginning in the calendar year indicated.

NA = Data not available.

— = Magnitude nil or negligible.

* = Provisional.

(1) Haile Selassie University only.

(2) Public education only.

(3) Not including private vocational schools.

(4) Not including private general education.

(5) Not including teacher training.

(6) Not including higher teacher training.

(7) Data for 1968 refer only to 9 out of 12 states, data for 1969 refer to 11 states (excluding the East Central States).

(8) University (or universities) only.

(9) Full-time only.

(10) Including pre-primary education.

(11) Figures refer to grades I-VI and partly grades VII and VIII depending on the organisation of Junior high schools in reporting states.

(12) Data refer to grades IX-XII, including partly grades VII and or VIII depending on the organisation or junior high schools in reporting states.

(13) Figures refer to grades I-VIII.

- (14) Data refer to facilities or schooling for children in classes I to IV. Source : Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy 1950-51 to 1970-71, Planning Commission.
- (15) Relates to 1967-68.
- (16) Relates to 1968-69.
- (17) Relates to 1969-70.
- (18) Data refer to facilities of schooling for children in classes IX to XI. Source : Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy, 1950-51 to 1970-71, Planning Commission.
- (19) Not including intermediate and pre-university courses.
- (20) Including arts and science colleges at the intermediate level.
- (21) Data refer to public universities only.
- (22) Including out-of-course students.
- (23) Data are for Northern Ireland and Scotland only.
- (24) Data for England and Wales do not include unrecognised schools.
- (25) Including evening and correspondence courses.
- (26) Data for Northern Ireland only.
- (27) Including special education.
- (28) 1966-67. Includes enrolment in universities, deemed as universities, institutions of national importance. Art, Science and Research Institution. Source : Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy. 1950-51 to 1970-71. Planning Commission.

Source : *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, 1971 and 1972.



Figure 13.1

Public Health

Substantial investment has been made in all countries in improving hygiene, providing medical facilities and promoting medical research. Such investment has chiefly been responsible for increased life expectancy among citizens of most countries. In India, for example, the expectation of life has increased from 32.5 years in 1950-51 to over 52 years in 1970-71.

The broad objectives of health planning in India have been three : (1) To control and eventually eradicate communicable diseases, (2) To provide curative, preventive and promotional services in rural areas through establishment of primary health centres and sub-centres; and (3) To expand the training programmes for medical and para-medical personnel.

As a result of the comprehensive programme, medical services available to the people have vastly increased and improved. The total number of hospital beds rose from 113,000 in 1950-51 to 259,000 at the end of 1973-74. The three major programmes undertaken with respect to control of communicable diseases encompass the eradication of malaria, small pox and tuberculosis.

However, it must be admitted that in spite of the progress that has been made, medical facilities are still inadequate in relation to the national needs. The total number of hospital beds in India was only a little over 15 per cent of those in the U.S.A., though the population in India was two and half times as much. In other words, there were 1946 persons per hospital bed in India compared to 131 in the U.S.A., 86 in Germany, 77 in Japan and 263 in Brazil. Similarly, the ratio of population per doctor is distressingly inadequate by international standards. There were 3970 people per doctor in India, compared to 560 in Germany, 629 in the U.S.A., and 857 in Japan in 1970. Medical facilities are not equitably distributed between rural and urban areas in India. The rural sector with more than 80 per cent of the population, has only 30 per cent of the doctors in the country.

Future health development programmes in India will be aimed primarily at improving the accessibility of health services to rural areas, correcting regional imbalances, removing deficiencies in district and sub-divisional hospitals, intensification of programmes for eradication of communicable diseases, etc. It is also proposed to integrate health, family planning and nutritional programmes.

An important aspect of medical facilities has been the establishment of family planning clinics. This has gained importance in view of the rapidly increasing population which has belittled the benefits of economic development. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that population is brought under control as quickly as possible. The target is that by 1980 the birth rate will be reduced from the current 39 per thousand to 30 per thousand.

Family planning has been a policy objective right from the First Plan. But it was only since the Third Plan that it received a significant financial allocation and the programme began to make a modest impact. The number of family welfare planning centres rose to 12,100 in 1965-66 and to 40,000 in 1971-72. By the end of 1972 about 13.5 million couples in the reproductive age group had adopted family planning. The total number of births prevented as a result of this programme is estimated at 14 million, about 2.5 per cent of the total population.

In a poor country, health programmes have to be considered on a wide basis, combining not only provision of medical facilities and clinics for family planning but also improving nutritional standards of people. The latter type of programme is particularly relevant to children, expectant mothers, and in relief operations in drought stricken areas. Deficiency of protein has become a potential danger to health of the people.

A corner stone of the health programme is the prevention of environmental pollution created by the onward march of industrialisation. In many developed countries pollution has become a tremendous health hazard. Even in our country industrial effluents have polluted the rivers and the sea and brought about considerable danger to the health of the people. While taking measures to prevent pollution through re-cycling of industrial wastes, steps have also to be taken to ensure that, in future, prevention of environmental pollution becomes an integral part of the industrial programme itself.

TABLE 14.1 : HEALTH

TABLE 14.1. HEALTH

(Units)

Country	Year (1)	Total	Hospital Establishments		Physicians	Nursing Personnel	Midwifery personnel
			Beds	Year (1)			
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES							
Algeria	1969	149	39053	1969	1698	4610 (2)	537
Argentina	1971	2864	133847	1969	45340	23333 (5)	2905 (5)
Bangladesh	1968	NA	7139 (6)	1969	7893 (3)	833 (3)	557 (3)
Brazil	1970	3830	354373	1970	46051	32686 (5)	2178 (5)
Burma	1971	385	23678	1971	3073	3944 (2)	4093 (2)
Chile	1971	231 (6)	36700 (6)	1971	4462 (2)	18703 (3)	1143 (2)
Egypt	1971	1418	73943	1971	18802 (3)	22528 (3)	16202 (3)
Ethiopia	1972	85	8415	1970	336	4058 (4)	NA (4)
Ghana	1971	203	11374	1971	715	8412	2955
Indonesia	1971	1199	86022	1971	4561	15008	6977
Iran	1971	508	39151	1971	9470	10368	2219
Malaysia :							
East Sabah	1971	14	1747	1971	83	786	440
Sarawak	1971	17	2118	1971	90	435 (2)	636
West	1970	213	33446	1971	1881	NA	NA
Mexico	1970	1521 (10)	62566 (10)	1972	38000	NA	NA
Nigeria	1971	NA	35716	1971	1300	7998	4255
Pakistan	1969	2548	31565	1970	14061 (3)	7185 (3)	616 (3)
Saudi Arabia	1970	47	6787	1970	770 (2)	2057 (2)	NA
Thailand	1970	542	40781	1970	4313	5171	9974
India	1973-74 (7)*	15731 (8)*	281600 (7)*	1973-74 (7)*	138000 (7)	88000(7)*	71172 (9)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES							
Australia	1971	2250	154456	1971	16107	89520 (4)	NA
Canada	1970	1416	211799	1971	32625	140667	
France	1971	NA	539700	1971	71039	NA	NA
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1971	3545	690236	1970	105976	178284	6857
Italy	1970	2318	568520	1972	102490	NA	NA
Japan	1971	39171	1338056	1971	121254	305009	27811
Spain	1968	1459	151044	1971	47419 (3)	35822 (3)	4116 (3)
United Kingdom	1971	2817 (6)(11)	526034 (6)	1971	72023	195995 (2)	24307 (2)
United States	1971	7097	155560	1970	323203	1093000	4100
U.S.S.R.	1970	25369	2663300	1970	577249	1033800	297300
Yugoslavia	1971	NA	120481	1971	21902	49075	5338

Note : NA=Data not available.

*=Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

—=Magnitude zero.

Hospital Establishments : The following establishments are included in the data : general and specialised hospitals, as well as other medical establishments with beds, i.e., medical centres, bedded dispensaries, etc., leprosaria, rehabilitation and Physiotherapy centres, establishments for alcoholics, medical convalescence homes. Those excluded are : old people's homes, establishments for custodial care only and for preventive care only. Unless otherwise stated the data cover governments and private establishments.

Physicians : Unless otherwise stated, the data refer to persons qualified from a medical school actually working in the country whether in private practice or as employees of an official service or a private institution.

Nursing and Midwifery Personnel : Most of the data relate not only to graduate nurses and graduate midwives, but also to personnel known 'trained' 'certified', and auxiliary personnel having received an incomplete professional training or having acquired a professional experience. Male nurses are included in the number of Nurses.

(1) Latest available year.

(2) Number of persons employed in a government service or in a service of the Ministry of Health only.

(3) Number of registered persons.

(4) Data for midwifery personnel are included with nursing personnel.

(5) Personnel in the hospitals only.

(6) Government establishments only.

(7) Source : Draft Fifth Year Plan, 1974-79, Part II.

(8) 1968.

(9) 1969 Source : Basic Statistics Relating to the Indian Economy—1950-51 to 1970-71, Planning Commission.

(10) Incomplete Data.

(11) Figures are for England, Wales and Scotland.

Source : U.N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1972 and 1973.

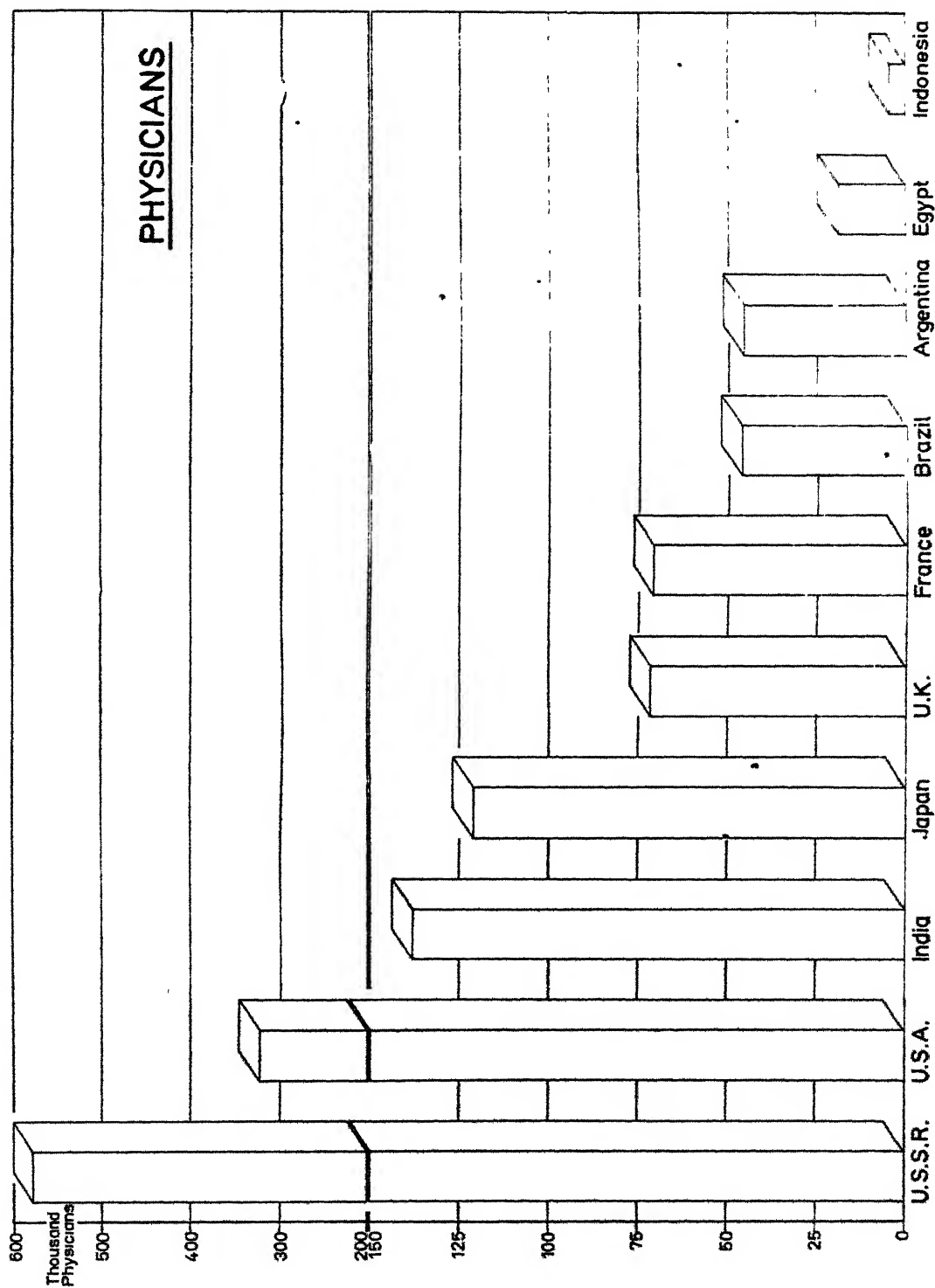


Figure 14.1

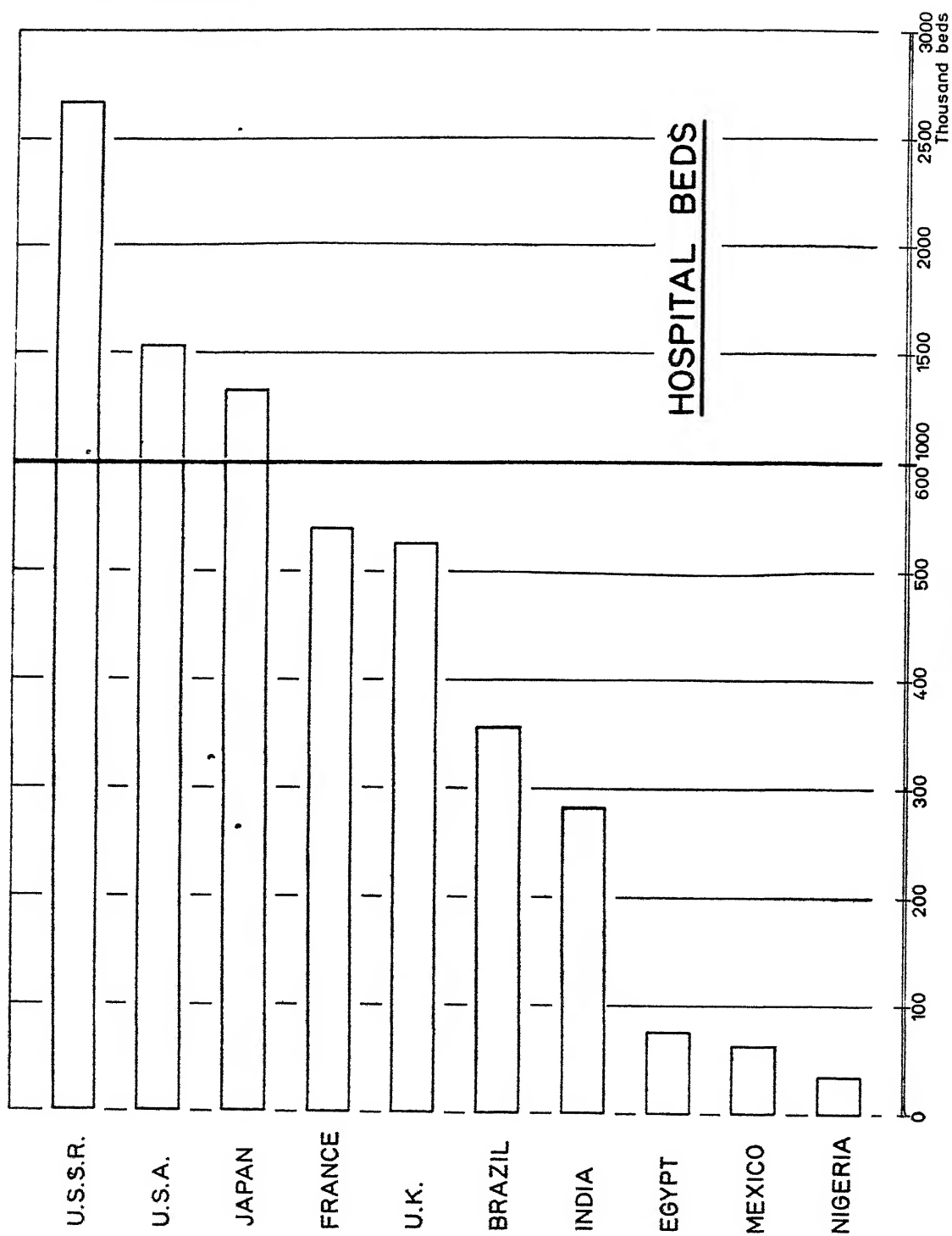


Figure 14.2

Mass Communications

Modern society is characterised by an organised system of mass communication, which has largely been responsible for bringing the countries of the world closer. Through media like radio, television, newspaper, telephone, etc., transmission of news and views all over the world can be achieved almost instantly. This has induced a greater sense of cohesion and has accelerated the pace of international commerce and trade.

The daily newspaper is a powerful medium of mass communication. The number of daily newspapers in India was 793 in 1972 with a total circulation of 8.8 million. Apart from daily newspapers, there are a variety of periodicals numbering about 11,133. The total circulation of all newspapers was 32 million. Newspapers are published in different languages, the more important being English, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi and Tamil, in that order. The growth of newspapers in India, in recent years has been seriously constrained by the shortage of newsprint. An effort is being made to step up the indigenous production of newsprint.

The growth of newspapers has been quite rapid in many other countries as well. While the number of newspapers has remained more or less constant, circulation has increased very significantly. There were 1781 daily newspapers in the U.S.A. in 1972 with a total circulation of 62.5 million. In the U.K. the 109 daily newspapers showed a circulation of 29.6 million; in Germany newspaper circulation was 19.7 million (1970) and in Japan 58.4 million.

A medium of mass communication which is more important than the newspaper, particularly in developing countries, is the radio. This is so because literacy is not complete and the spoken word goes farther than the written. The number of radio receivers in India in 1972 was nearly 13 million. There was one radio for every 40 persons. In the U.S.A., there were 354 million radio receivers, nearly 1.4 radios for every person. The number of radio receivers was 20 million in Germany and 71 million in Japan. The growth of radio receivers has been quite rapid in almost all countries. In India, in the ten years 1962-72 the number of radio receivers more than quadrupled.

Broadcasting in India is a nationalised service. It made its appearance in 1936. Even so, by 1951, when the First Plan started, only 21 per cent of the population was covered by the broadcasting stations. With sustained development through the Plans, All India Radio's

medium wave broadcasts now cover at least 80 per cent of the population. On an average, programmes covering about 717 hours from all stations are broadcast daily.

In contrast to the wide network of radio broadcasting and the large number of radio receivers, the scope of television is very much limited. The total number of TV sets was only 84,000 in 1972, though the rate of growth is quite high. The demand for TV sets is estimated at 370,000. The manufacturing capacity sanctioned by Government is 280,000 per year, in large and small scale sectors. By 1972 production was 70,000 per year. Television was introduced in India fifteen years ago, and it will take some time before it spreads throughout the country. The number of TV sets in developed countries is very high. In the U.S.A. TV sets numbered 93 million in 1971, about one for every family. The same is the case in Japan. The number of sets in Germany was 17.6 million, in France 11.6 million, and in the U.K. 16.5 million. In the U.S.S.R. it was 39 million, about one for every 2 families.

In India, television broadcasts are made from Delhi, Bombay, Amritsar and Srinagar. Projects to set up TV stations in Calcutta, Madras, Jullunder and Lucknow are under way. India has also entered into agreement with the U.S.A. for launching a geo-stationary satellite in 1975.

Telephone facilities in India are inadequate. The total number of telephones in 1972 was 1.4 million, compared to 131 million in the U.S.A., 34 million in Japan, and 17 million in the U.K. In the U.S.A. there was one telephone for every 2 persons; in India there was one telephone for every 366 persons. The telephone system was established in India in 1881, in Calcutta. It was only after 1947 that it was rapidly expanded. The number of telephone exchanges rose by more than sixteen times and the number of telephones by more than thirteen times since 1947. About 248,000 telephones are manufactured every year, apart from transmission equipment and electronic measuring instruments. Direct trunk dialing by subscribers is in operation between fifty-four pairs of cities. The overseas communication service looks after the establishment, maintenance and operation of external communications. A beginning has been made in the satellite communications system. The number of satellite circuits was 158 in 1972.

TABLE 15.1 : DAILY NEWSPAPERS—TOTAL CIRCULATION

	(Thousands)										
Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	NA	NA	NA	170	NA	185	185	NA	275	NA	254
Argentina	NA	NA	NA	3312 (26)*	2914 (21)	NA	NA	NA	4247 (11)	4212 (5)	3677 (32)
Brazil	4009	4213	2606	NA	2764	3110	3250	3393	NA	3498	NA
Burma	202	NA	234	NA	231 (12)	NA	NA	231 (12)	NA	414 (6)	264
Chile	950 (27)	NA	1006 (24)	NA	NA	NA	818	NA	NA	803	NA
Egypt	468 (13)	409	NA	NA	NA	850(20)*	722	712	NA	745	NA
Ethiopia	NA	24 (22)	34 (18)	34 (18)	NA	NA	NA	42 (2)	28 (2)	46 (1)	46 (1)
Ghana	201	NA	240	225	295	296	NA	295 (18)	415 (2)	NA	NA
Iran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	222 (14)*	354 (8)*	750
Malaysia	NA	NA	523	NA	620	NA	770	781	NA	777	NA
Nigeria	NA	370 (15)	NA	391 (14)	417 (19)	NA	NA	NA	319 (3)	NA	238 (1)
Pakistan and Bangladesh	511	NA	NA	1839	NA	NA	643	NA*	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	14	20	NA	35	55	46	NA	58	60	55	NA
Thailand	NA	NA	354 (10)*	398 (28)*	694	NA	NA	728 (16)	849	NA	NA
India (?)	5283 (34)	5492 (34)	5693	6672	6655	7030	7321	7687	8299	9096	8873
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	4011	3796 (17)	NA	4236	4268	4270	4732	NA	4028	NA	NA
Canada	4146 (23)	4213 (23)	4385 (23)	4271 (23)	4336 (23)	NA	4527 (23)	NA	NA	4605	5074(31)*
France	NA	11701	11872	NA	12274	NA	12150	11957	NA	12160	NA
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	17431 (9)(30)	18175 (9)(30)	18800 (9)	19264 (9)	19827 (9)	19654 (9)	NA	20125 (9)	19701 (9)	NA	NA
Italy	NA	NA	NA	5811 (29)	5973 (25)	NA	6768	6768	NA	7899*	7267*
Japan	39877	NA*	42533	44134	45978	NA	49704	51498	53023	53402	58450 (33)
Spain	3380*	4740	NA	NA	NA	5100	5700	3451	3450	3396	3396
United Kingdom	26200	NA	28300	26100	26700	NA	25609	NA	NA	NA	29557
United States	59848 (4)	59905 (4)	60412(4)*	60358 (4)	61397 (4)	61560 (4)	NA	62060 (4)	62108 (4)	62231 (4)	62510 (4)
U.S.S.R.	NA	NA	52217*	60948	63926*	69560*	72473*	26911*	81633	84953	NA
Yugoslavia	1424*	NA	1713*	1755*	1589*	1593*	1674*	1612	1738	NA	1853

Note : A daily newspaper has been defined as a publication containing general news and appearing at least four times a week.

NA—Data not available

*—Provisional.

- (1) Refers to 8 dailies only.
- (2) Refers to 6 dailies only.
- (3) Refers to 15 dailies only.
- (4) English language dailies only.
- (5) Refers to 152 dailies only.
- (6) Refers to 25 dailies only.
- (7) Source : Press in India, 1965, 1971 and 1972.
- (8) Refers to 16 dailies only.
- (9) German language dailies only but including regional editions.
- (10) Refers to 24 dailies only.
- (11) Refers to 154 dailies only.
- (12) Refers to 12 dailies only.
- (13) Refers to 7 dailies only.
- (14) Refers to 18 dailies only.
- (15) Refers to 19 dailies only.
- (16) Refers to 22 dailies only.
- (17) Refers to 58 dailies only.
- (18) Refers to 5 dailies only.
- (19) Refers to 20 dailies only.
- (20) Refers to 9 dailies only.
- (21) Refers to 130 dailies only.
- (22) Refers to 4 dailies only.
- (23) English and French language dailies only.
- (24) Refers to 43 dailies only.
- (25) Refers to 81 dailies only.
- (26) Refers to 143 dailies only.
- (27) Refers to 40 dailies only.
- (28) Refers to 22 dailies only.
- (29) Refers to 82 dailies only.
- (30) Including West Berlin.
- (31) Refers to 116 dailies only.
- (32) Refers to 148 dailies only.
- (33) Including data for Okinawa prefecture.
- (34) Source : India 1965.

Source : U. N. *Statistical Yearbook*, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 15.2: RADIO BROADCASTING
Radio Receivers

Country	Code (1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria	L	1200	1500	NA	NA	550 (3)	650 (3)	NA	700 (3)	(13)(3)	700	710
Argentina	R	5500	5800	6200	6600	7000	8000	9000	8500	9000	NA	NA
Brazil	R	NA	7200*	7500*	NA	NA	NA	5550	5575	5700	5800	6000
Burma	L	147	203	259	NA	367	370	388	399	400	423	600
Chile	R	1500	1500 (2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1375	1400	NA	1500
China	R	NA	8000 (L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11500 (7)	11500 (7)	NA	NA
Egypt	L	1800	1980 (R)	1466 (R)	1613 (R)	NA	NA	4275(3)*	4275	4400	4500	5000
Ethiopia	R	150	150 (2)	325*	NA	NA	NA	150	155	160	163	170
Ghana	R	403 (L)	504 (L)	555 (L)	NA	555	NA	700	700	703	750	775
Indonesia	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	1250	1500	1500 (12)	NA	13796	NA	NA
Iran	R	1400	1600	NA	NA	1700	1790	2500	2500	2500	NA	7000
		(L)	(L)			(L)	(L)	(3)	(3)(8)	(3)(8)		
Malaysia	L	387	353 (6)	433*	420	453	538	423	423 (8)	422 (8)	439	456
Mexico	R	5830	6506	7281	8593	9897	10932	12049	12990	14005	14923	15841
Nigeria	L	NA	400 (3)*	600(3)*	NA	NA	NA	1260	1265	1275	1500	1550
Pakistan and Bangladesh	L	396	459	549	NA	1014	1150	1203	1203	1626 (11)	1630 (11)	NA
Saudi Arabia	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78	85	87	NA
Thailand	R	NA	NA	1610	NA	2765	2766	2555	2767	2775	2800	3000
India	L	3072	3737	4315	5401	6485	7579	9275	10035	11747	12772	12895
										(14)	(14)	(14)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia	L	2219	2238	2300	2524*	2526	2538	2650	2630	2653	2699	2758
Canada	R	9200	9200 (2)	10000*	NA	12000	12050	14100	14740	15890	16850	17932
France	L	13776 (5)	14551 (5)	14981 (5)	15336(5)	15861	15256	15558	15796	15995	16025	17034
Germany, Fed.	L	16696	17099	25500	26000	27400	27800	28000	28500	19622	19902	20290
Rep. of Italy	L	(9)	(5)	(5)(3)	(3)(5)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Japan	L	9037 (5)	9564 (5)	10209 (5)	10724(5)	11163	11621	10976	11333	11702	12068	12488
		18651	19318	19666	20425	24787	25466	25742	25742	57000	60000	70794
Spain	R	3491 (L)	4000	4000	4550	5920	6475	(R)	(8)(R)	(11)	(11)	(11)
United Kingdom	L	15580	15882	16015	16194	16432	17493	17493	18008	7042 (13)	7174	NA
		(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)			18390	36000	18390	36000	37500
								(12)	(11)	(14)	(14)	(11)

TABLE 15.2 (Continued)

Country	Code (1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (Contd.)												
United States	R	184000	192000	225000	240000	262700	285000	285000 (12)	275000	290000	336000	354000
U.S.S.R.	L	66000*	68900	72300	73800	76800 (R)	80700 (R)	85500*	90100*	94600	99900	100000
Yugoslavia	L	2080	2080	2700 (3)	3000 (3)	3003	3059	3171	3320	3372	3476	3556

Note : NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

(1) The data show either the number of licences issued (indicated by L in code column) or the estimated number of receivers in use (indicated by R in code column).

(2) 1962.

(3) Although a license system is in force, figures relate to the estimated number of receivers in use.

(4) Including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (U.S.A.).

(5) Including combined sound-television licences.

(6) West Malaysia only.

(7) 1965

(8) 1968

(9) Including the Saar and data relating to West Berlin.

(10) The decrease in the number of radio licences is due to the fact that in 1969 a system of combined sound and television licences was introduced.

(11) Figures relate to the estimated number of receivers in use.

(12) 1997.

(13) 1969.

(14) Source : *India 1973* p. 125, *India 1974*, p. 107.

Source : *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

TABLE 15.3: TELEVISION BROADCASTING
Television Receivers

Country	Code(1)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(Thousand units)												
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES												
Algeria	L	68 (R)	68 (R)	100 (R)	150 (R)*	85 (5)	100 (5)	NA	100 (5)	100 (5)	121	150
Argentina	R	850	1200	1500	1600 (4)	1850	1900	2500	3100	3500	NA	3711*
Brazil	R	1430 (3)	1800	2300	NA	2500	NA	2500 (7)	6500	6100	6500	6600
Chile	R	4 (2)	35	50	NA	NA	49	55 (7)	400*	500	NA	500
China	R	50 (3)*	NA	100*	100*	NA	NA	100*	300*	300 (11)*	NA	NA
Egypt	L	128 (R)	197 (R)	273 (R)	323 (R)	361 (5)	399 (5)	418 (5)	NA	529	584	NA
Ethiopia	R	—	—	—	2 (10)	5 (10)	6 (10)	6	8	8	8	21*
Ghana	R	NA	NA	0.5*	NA	4	5	5 (8)	12	16	20	21
Indonesia	R	—	10	35*	45	46	54	72	75	90	95	NA
Iran	R	78 (2)	100	NA	110	130	131	200	250*	533	800	1000
Malaysia	L	—	NA	28*	53	80	107	121 (5)	130 (5)	130 (5)	150 (5)	274
Mexico	R	930	1040	1300	1800	1516	1790	2150	2553	2978	3385	3821
Nigeria	L	10 (R)	10 (R)	15 (R)	30 (R)	40 (R)	42 (R)	42 (8)	53	75	NA	75
Pakistan and Bangladesh	R	—	—	1	10*	16	20	32	80	99	116 (L)	129 (L)
Saudi Arabia	R	14 (2)	19	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	NA
Thailand	R	87	115	200*	200*	210	210	210	241	241 (11)	241	NA
India	L	0.4 (3)	0.5 (4) (R)	0.7 (R)	0.8 (R)	4	6	8	12	23	49	84 (12)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES												
Australia	L	1568 (2)	1695	1789 (4)	1954 (4)	2081 (4)	2234 (4)	2519	2649	2845	NA	2939
Canada	R	4375 (2)	4655	4950	5310	5700	NA	6100	6100 (9)	7100	7610	NA
France	L	3427	4400	5414	6399	7471	8316	9252	10121	10968	11655	12279
Germany, Fed.												
Rep. of	L	7213	8539	10024	11379	12720	13806	14958	15970	16750	17673	18064
Italy	L	3457	4285	5216	6045	6855	7669	8347	9016	9717	10344	10951
Japan	L	12612	15153	16716	17960	19002	20016	21027 (R)	21879 (R)	22658	23281	24194
Spain	R	375	850	1100	1750*	4400	5000	5300	5500	4115	4520	5019
United Kingdom	L	12231	12789	13155	13516	13919	14910	15434	15792	16316	16569	16999
United States	R	59000*	61850*	67100*	70350*	74100	78000	78000 (8)	81000	84600	93000	99000
U.S.S.R.	L	8300	10400	12900*	15700	19000 (R)	22700 (R)	26803	30744	34800	39300	40000
Yugoslavia	L	126 (R)	205 (R)	393 (R)	590 (R)	777	1002	1298	1546	1796	2061	2354

Note

NA = Data not available.

— = Magnitude zero.

* = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

(1) The data show either the number of licences issued (indicated by L in code column) or the estimated number of receivers in use (indicated by R in code column).

(2) October.

(3) July.

(4) June.

(5) Although a licence system is in force data relate to estimated number of receivers in use.

(6) September.

(7) 1966.

(8) 1967.

(9) 1968.

(10) Code not available.

(11) 1969.

(12) Source : *India 1974*, P. 114.*Source : U.N. Statistical Yearbook, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.*

TABLE 15.4 : TELEPHONES
Number in Use

Country	(Thousand units)										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES											
Algeria	189	159	139	140	143	149	156	169	184	199	212
Argentina	1400	1425	1472	1498	1527	1554	1600	1668	1748	1828	1952
Brazil	1152	1217	1263	1320	1432	1473	1561	1787	2001	2145	2190
Burma	19	21	19	19	21	22	22	25	26	27	28
Chile	221	235	250	263	270	290	312	334	357	393	415
Egypt	250	264*	301	330*	335	352	365*	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethiopia	15	18	21	25	29	32	36	41	46	51	54
Ghana	29	31	33	35	36	37	36	44	64	49	51
Indonesia	140	148	204	172	166	169	181	182	201	230	240
Iran	155*	160*	180	208	213	220	250	286	307	NA	447
Malaysia:											
East Sabah	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	NA	NA	14
Sarawak	6	6	7	8	9	9	11	12	14	15	17
West	90	98	108	116	121	127	136	146	153	164	180
Mexico	586	659	724	823	928	1046	1175	1327	1506	1712	1955
Nigeria	54 (4)	59 (4)	60	69	73	78	76	81	80	87	97
Pakistan and Bangladesh	94	107	121	137	146	163	177	193	207	220	175 (6)
Saudi Arabia	25	27 (2)*	27*	28*	29*	29*	44	NA	NA	82	84
Thailand	50	55	65	78	86	98	114	120	153	202	235
India	594 (1)	681 (1)	753	861	927	1018	1057	1120	1175	1293	1396
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES											
Australia	2382 (2)	2553 (2)	2670	2811	2978	3178	3392	3599	3913	4157	4400
Canada	6340	6646	7011	7440	7893	8345	8821	9303	9751	10253	10979
France	4978	5336	5704	6117	6554	7000	7503	8114	8774	9546	10338
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7047	7600	8168	8802	9532	10321	11249	12456	13835	15246	16521
Italy	4655	5058	5529	5981	6468	7057	7752	8528	9369	10322	11345
Japan	7356 (1)	10682 (1)	12251	13999	16012	18217	20526	23132	26233	29828	34021 (5)
Spain	2082	2268	2509	2772	3054	3359	3702	4093	4569	5129	5713
United Kingdom	8841 (1)	9272 (1)	9883	10621	11289	12008	12799	14061	14967	16143	17572
United States	80969	84450	88787	93656	98789	103752	109256	115222	120218	125142	131108
U.S.S.R. (3)	NA	NA	7100	7700	7872	9680	10800	11000	11000	11980	13198
Yugoslavia	303	322	370	415	452	506	549	623	736	821	911

Note : NA—Data not available.

* —Provisional preliminary or estimated figure.

- (1) 31 March of following year.
- (2) Year ending 30 June of year stated.
- (3) Excludes telephone systems of the military forces.
- (4) Excluding Alaska and Hawaii.
- (5) Data including Okinawa prefecture.
- (6) Excluding data for Bangladesh.

Source : *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

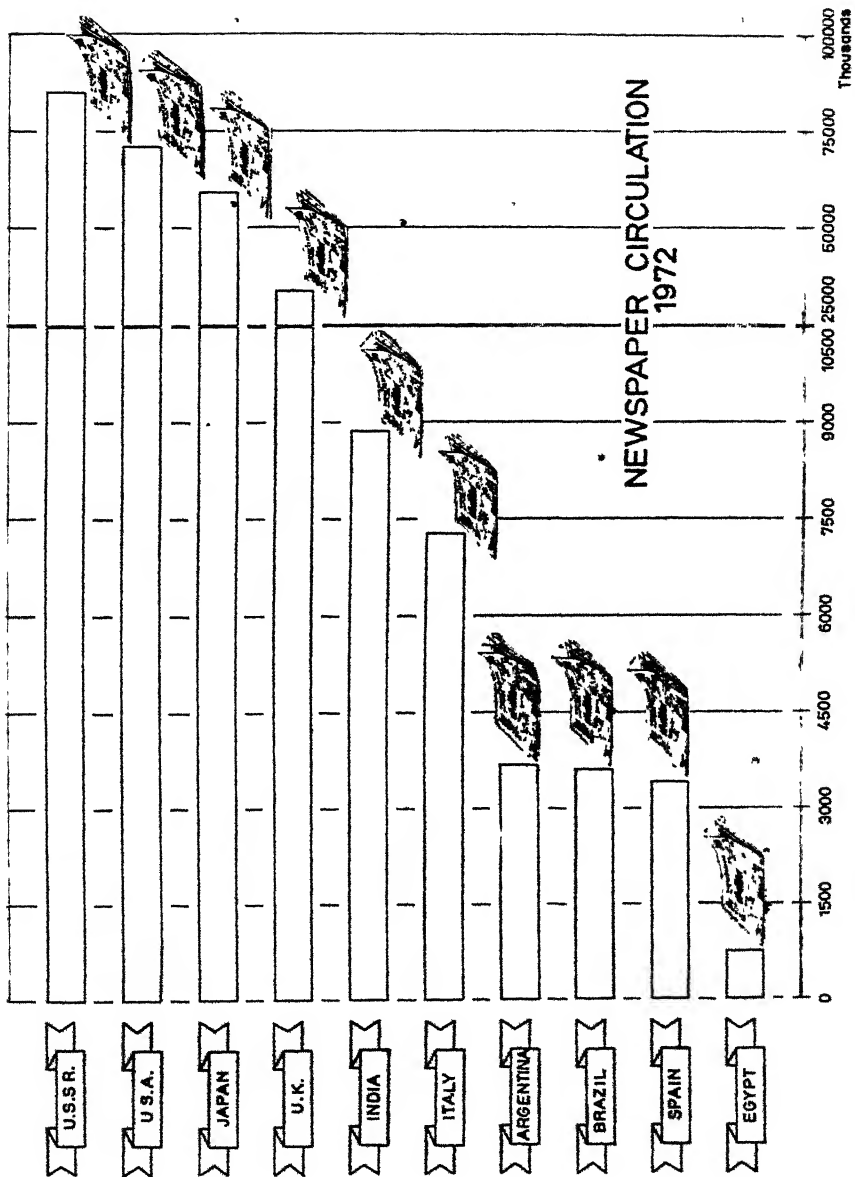


Figure 15.1

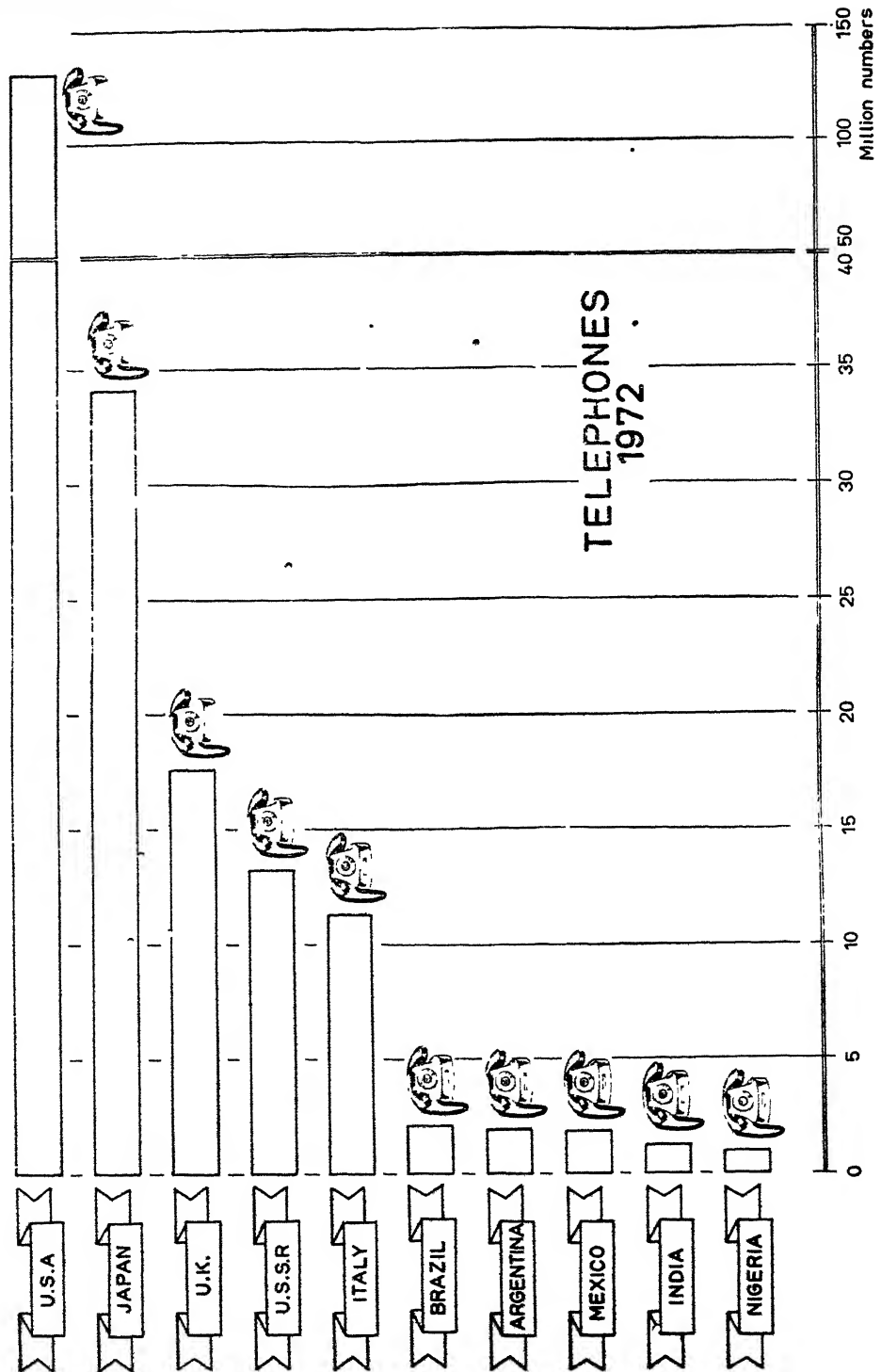


Figure 15.2

Housing

Housing a basic necessity, is scarce in almost all countries. Although reliable statistics are not available, for India, housing shortage in urban areas would be approximately 3.1 million houses; in the rural areas the shortage is even more. Of the 90 million households in rural areas, about 18 million are living in dilapidated and improvised structures. What is more, with the growth in population, housing requirements are also increasing, thereby continuously widening the gap between available facilities and the desired demand.

In spite of the considerable housing shortage the Government has not invested in residential construction on a significant scale. Housing remains for the most part a private activity. On an average, only about Rs. 320 million are spent on housing by the Centre, State Governments and Union Territories. Most of this expenditure is made on subsidised industrial housing, slum clearance and housing for low income groups and middle income groups.

The housing policy, in the Fifth Plan will be mainly aimed at achieving the following objectives : (1) Preservation and improvement of existing houses; (2) Provision of house sites to four million landless labourers; (3) Provision of houses to certain weaker sections of the community; (4) Research in and development of cheap building materials.

The development of housing will, however, remain primarily confined to private and cooperative agencies. Even in the Fifth Plan nearly 86 per cent of the construction will be by these two agencies. One of the major impediments to construction is the non-availability of land at reasonable prices, particularly in urban areas. Therefore, housing policy gets inevitably linked with land policy. With the accent on social justice one of the measures which is seriously being considered by the Government is imposition of ceiling on housing facilities available to a family in urban areas. It will have to be ensured however that such a measure does not stand in the way of house construction for middle and lower income groups, most of whom cannot afford to construct houses on their own.

The size of dwellings varies a good deal from country to country. In the USA., the average size of the dwelling is 5.1 rooms, compared to 5.4 in Canada, 3.8 in Japan, 3.4 in France, 4.1 in Germany, and 3.0 in the U.S.S.R., among the developed countries, and 2.0 in India, 4.7 in Brazil, 2.2 in Algeria and 1.7 in Pakistan (including Bangladesh), among the

developing countries. The pressure of population in the developing countries is also significantly more and consequently the average density, i.e., persons per room, is naturally quite high. Thus, compared to the USA where density is only 0.6 it is 1.0 in Japan, 0.9 in France, 0.7 in West Germany, 1.3 in the U.S.S.R., 2.8 in India, 1.1 in Brazil, 2.8 in Algeria, and 3.1 per room in Pakistan.

Housing is highly capital intensive and, as such, housing development in the early stages of economic growth becomes rather difficult, particularly when there are more urgent needs to be met. However, it must be appreciated that residential construction can have a catalytic effect on an economy on account of its impact on employment, being highly labour intensive. It is only fair that most governments in developing countries give high enough priority to housing. This implies, at the same time, the development of industries which provide the necessary inputs including cement and steel.

The problem of housing is quite acute in many of the rapidly growing cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc. Urbanisation in India has been at a much faster rate than the growth of social amenities. During the decade, 1961-71, the total population increased by 24.7 per cent; urban population rose by 38 per cent. As a result, most of our cities have been overpopulated, the visible symbol of which is inadequate housing facilities and the larger number of pavement and slum dwellers.

The Fifth Plan proposes to make some headway in the provision of housing both to urban and rural population and an allocation of Rs. 5802 million has been made on State, Centre and Union Territories schemes. But in relation to the vast needs of society, the programmes outlined will not even touch the fringe of the problem. It is, therefore, necessary to encourage construction by private sector agencies. An area of particular interest is housing facilities created by organised industries for their work force. This is most urgent in the case of industries located in backward areas. To stimulate construction additional facilities are necessary. A powerful incentive for this purpose would be tax relief in respect of expenditure on house construction and loans at subsidised rates of interest.

TABLE 16.1: HOUSING

Country	Year (1)	Household (2)	Conventional Dwellings (2)		Occupied Conventional Dwellings	
		Total Number in Thousands	Total Number Thousands	Number occupied	Average size (Rooms per dwelling)	Average Density Persons per Room
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES						
Algeria	1966	2034	1795	1792	2.2	2.8
Argentina	1960	5232 (11)	4479	4223	3.1 (7)	1.4 (7)
Brazil	1970	18554	NA	17628	4.7	1.1
Chile	1970	1690	1775*	NA	2.9 (4)	1.4 (4)
Indonesia	1961	20928 (13)	NA	20928	1.5	NA
Iran	1966	5029	3899 (6)	NA	3.0 (6)	2.3 (10)
Malaysia : West	1970	1587	1455	1323	• 2.3 (8)	2.6 (8)
Mexico	1970	8286 (12)	NA	8286 (7)	2.3 (7)	2.5 (7)
Pakistan and Bangladesh (15)	1960	16762 (14)	16469	16560 (6)	1.7 (14) (4)	3.1 (14) (4)
India	1971	97057	100213	92458	2.0 (4)	2.8 (4)
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES						
Australia (9)	1971	3671	4010 (7)	3671 (7)	5.0 (7)	0.7 (7)
Canada	1971	NA	6259	5970	5.4 (7)	0.6 (6)
France (16)	1968	15778	18120	15190	3.4	0.9
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (17)	1968	20666	20123	19778	4.1	0.7
Italy	1961	13747	14214	13032	3.3	1.1
Japan	1970	26747	NA	NA	3.8 (4)	1.0 (4)
Spain (5)	1960	7548	7726	NA	4.4	0.9
United Kingdom :						
England and Wales	1971	16434 (13)	NA	NA	3.7 (3)	0.8 (3)
Northern Ireland	1971	427	454	424	5.0	0.7
Scotland	1966	1654	1691 (7)	1642 (7)	4.2 (7)	0.7 (7)
United States	1970	62874	68679 (7)	63450 (7)	5.1 (7) (9)	0.6 (7)
U.S.S.R.	1965	50333 (11) (18)	61658	31000 (19)	3.0 (19)	1.3 (19)
Yugoslavia	1971	NA	5110	4935	2.8	1.4

Note : NA = Data not available.

* = Provisional, preliminary or estimated figure.

(1) Latest available year.

(2) The concept of *household* is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living.

A *Conventional dwelling* is a room or a suit of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the

time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). Examples of dwellings are houses, flats, suits of rooms, apartments, etc. A dwelling is considered to be occupied when it is inhabited on the date to which the census returns.

- (3) Data refer to households in conventional dwellings.
- (4) Data refer to households.
- (5) No. of conventional dwellings excludes semi-permanent dwellings.
- (6) Data refer to living quarters.
- (7) Data refer to housing units.
- (8) Number of rooms include rooms used only for professional or business purposes.
- (9) A set of living quarters is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.
- (10) Data refer to households and exclude nomadic tribes and persons with no fixed abode.
- (11) Data refer to family households.
- (12) Data refer to households in housing units.
- (13) Data refer to occupants of dwelling.
- (14) Including persons not living in households.
- (15) Excluding nomads and river boatmen of Bangladesh, and the frontier region of Pakistan.
- (16) Kitchens are counted as rooms only if 12 sq. m. or more.
- (17) Data refer to all dwellings in residential and occupied non-residential buildings which have a kitchen or kitchenette of their own except dwellings in basements. Kitchens are included as rooms irrespective of size.
- (18) Data are for 1969.
- (19) Urban areas only.

Source: *U.N. Statistical Yearbook*, 1971, 1972 and 1973.

World Development Perspective

The sixties were one of the most remarkable decades which witnessed rapid and sustained expansion of world production and trade. This very process of acceleration resulted in overheating economies which stimulated a steep rise in prices and unplanned redistribution of income, both internally and internationally. The shortage of labour in developed countries and the onset of industrialisation in developing countries brought about a structural change in the world economy, though its pace was undoubtedly slow.

The developing countries revealed better performance than the developed countries in the past 15 years. The growth of real GNP which averaged 5.5 per cent annually in the first half of 1960's in the developing countries, went up to 5.8 per cent in the second half and to 7.3 per cent in 1973. In industrialised countries the growth rates were 5.2 per cent, 4.6 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively. There were, however, wide disparities in the economic performance of countries within the developing world. Generally speaking, countries of the Middle East, Southern Europe, East Africa and Latin America achieved higher growth rates than the countries of Sahelian Africa or South Asia. The less developed among the developing countries do not seem to have yet achieved the momentum which can enable them cross the 'threshold level'.

The high pace of growth has pushed the world into an unprecedented crisis. This crisis, though short-term, will, in some respects, have a permanent impress on the course of world development. Shortages of a number of critical raw materials have resulted in a rapid rise in international prices. However, in the case of products like foodgrains, sugar, cotton, etc., the price rise is purely cyclical, while the cartel-induced hike in oil prices may well be a permanent feature. The OPEC countries have created for themselves a balance of trade surplus to the extent of about \$60 billion a year, nearly thrice as large as the flow of financial resources from the developed countries to developing countries and multi-national institutions. The balance of trade position of most of the industrialised countries as well as the developing countries suddenly become adverse. The international currency system, which was already disturbed, is in turmoil, and countries seem to be moving towards restrictive trade practices, reminiscent of the 'beggar thy neighbour' attitudes which characterised the 1930's. More

particularly, the flow of resources to developing countries may relatively shrink or at least cease to grow commensurately, stifling their economies to such an extent as to further depress their already low standard of living. Even assuming a progressive resource flow going up from \$20 billion to \$33 billion by 1980, the average GNP growth per capita can at best be expected to be minus 0.4 per cent in the remaining part of the present decade. A re-cycling of petrodollars from developed countries, where they are at present invested, to developing countries where they are most needed, will have to be undertaken and, for this purpose, the world financial system will have to be specifically reconditioned. The gulf in electricity generation between developed and developing countries, a crucial factor determining the rate of growth of industrialisation, shall also have to be breached. The discrepancies in present generation levels, of both thermal and hydro electricity, amply demonstrate how vital this input is. (See Fig. 17.1 as also the discussion in Chapter 7.)

In the present world perspective, development in countries like India will not be without strain. The 'green revolution' has petered out and imports of foodgrains still continue along with those of fertilisers and oil. A major re-phasing of development programmes will, therefore, be called for with an increased accent on exports and import substitution. A considerable easing of the situation would be possible if commercial exploitation of new oil discoveries is expeditiously undertaken.

When growth possibilities are restrained, the question of social justice becomes all the more important. It would have to be ensured that in the developing countries greater attention is given to generation of job opportunities and production of mass consumption goods. Both these goals can be simultaneously achieved if additional production is undertaken through labour intensive technologies. Equally, with increasing scarcities of labour in developed countries a shift of labour intensive industries to developing countries, where labour is abundant, will have to be deliberately undertaken.

Fortunately, the growth-phobia in developed countries is waning. It is realised that world resources are not inexhaustible and have to be used with discretion. Growth is not without limit. Pursuit of growth creates its own contradictions. The struggle for world product which describes the present growth crisis is self-defeating. What is urgently required is a consolidation of the world economy so as to reduce imbalances and promote greater harmony of interests.

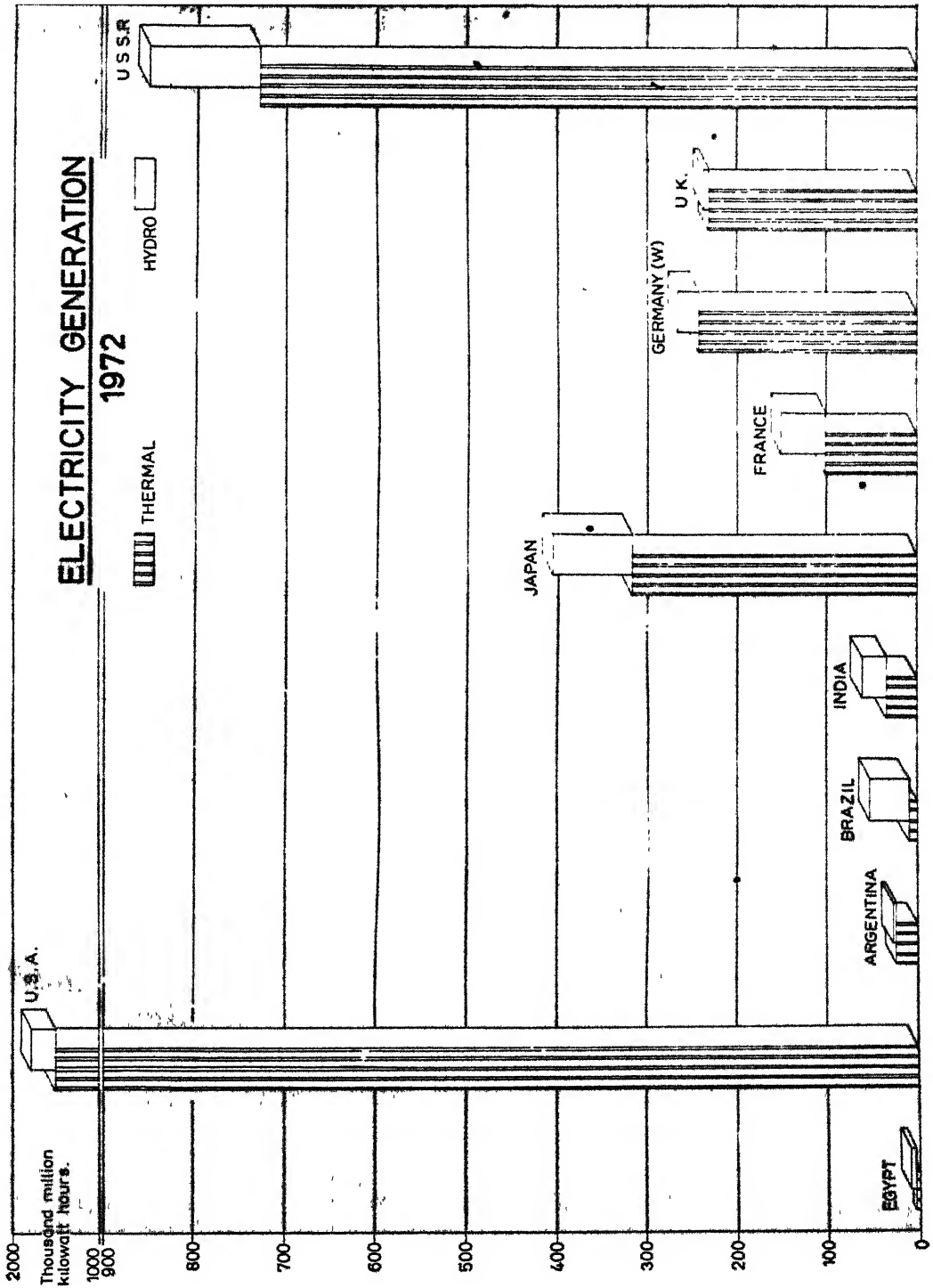


Figure 17.1